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Soviet Union

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USSR, U.S. ARMS REDUCTION POSITIONS ASSESSED

LD260748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0707 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS) -- Determinedly advocating a real reduction in the threat of nuclear war, in the year ending the Soviet Union took upon itself the historic obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says in its military-political review. It is persistently trying to achieve an agreement with the United States on limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The Soviet proposals at the negotiations with the United States encompass all forms of strategic weapons without exception, providing for these to be reduced by many hundred units, the newspaper underlines. Specific proposals in this regard were expounded in Yuriy Andropov's report at the festive session dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The report also put forward other far-ranging initiatives by the Soviet Union, directed toward strengthening the security of peoples and reducing the threat of war. Among these, the USSR's proposal regarding renunciation of all forms of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, calculated to hit targets in Europe, is of particular importance. The readiness of the land of the soviets to go as far as maintaining in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have -- and not one more -- bears witness to its realistic approach to the problems of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Implementation of the Soviet proposals would be a big step along the road of ending the arms race and of returning to calm, correct relations between states, and would lead to normalization of international relations and consolidation of detente, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA review says. However, there are influential circles in the West which are acting from diametrically opposed positions. They continue to support a policy of strength in relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, and are trying to torpedo detente and whip up the arms race even further.

The U.S. Administration, and following it the representatives of a number of other NATO countries, have, as they say, rejected out of hand (s porogo obrosit) the Soviet initiatives, declaring them to be unacceptable, the newspaper states.

Dismissing the Soviet proposals without going into the substance of them -- such an approach is typical of the whole of U.S. foreign policy and that of a number of its allies, the paper sums up. Washington's political course is one of using crude strength in international relations [words indistinct] (?domination) in the world by means of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and complete subordination of its own partners and allies.

MERITS OF ANDROPOV'S ARMS PROPOSALS VIEWED

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD232340 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] In his speech on Tuesday [21 Dec] to mark 60 years of the formation of the USSR, General Secretary Yuriy Andropov advanced fresh Soviet initiatives concerning the reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear arms. He said in part that the Soviet Union is ready to retain as many missiles in its European part as France and Great Britain now have. We bring you a comment by Igor Dmitriyev:

This would mean a reduction of hundreds of Soviet missiles including weapons of the most modern ones, known in the West as SS-20's. For the Soviet Union and the United States it would be a real and honest zero option. Unfortunately, late on Tuesday, that is on the same day when the Soviet proposal was made public, the United States, France and Britain rejected it. Although he did not deny that France is in Europe, the French Foreign Minister said his nation's nuclear forces are independent and are of a medium size. British officials maintain that the British nuclear arsenal is a strategic force, not medium range, and consequently should not be discussed. And the Reagan administration says the Soviet proposal is inadequate because it would leave the United States with no medium-range missiles in Europe, while the Soviet Union will still have some.

No side can ignore its security interests. Therefore it is quite relevant to take a look at the current nuclear lineup in the West. France has 98 missiles with a one megaton warhead each. It is 70 times the power of the A-bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. The French independent force can kill 50 million Soviet people. The missiles are targeted against the Soviet Union. Great Britain has 64 Polaris A-3 submarine-launched missiles with 3 warheads each. In other words, it is an additional 192 warheads aimed at the Soviet Union. The range of the Polaris A-3 brings it into the same category with the SS-20. As far as the Reagan Administration's claims are concerned, it is not clear what kind of Soviet-American parity it is talking about. If deployed, 572 American missiles will be able to strike targets inside the Soviet Union, while none of the Soviet missiles can or will be able to reach American territory. And the Webster Dictionary defines parity as the quality or state of being equal.

The haste with which the Soviet proposal was rejected by some Western officials indicates that all they want is to deploy American missiles in Western Europe, and thus tip the balance of strength on the continent in the West's favor. The so-called zero option proposed by the Reagan administration is a mockery. It would leave the Soviet Union without medium-range missiles not only in its European but the Asian part as well, while NATO would preserve its nuclear potential and even be able to build it up.

The American proposal is not serious to such an extent that one gets the impression that it was advanced in the hope that the Soviet Union will reject it. While accusing the Soviet Union of intransigence the United States would deploy its own missiles on the European Continent, and such a move would have grave consequences for efforts to limit nuclear weapons, not only in Europe.

Proposals 'Just', 'Constructive'

LD242320 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is proposing that the United States and its allies within NATO resolve the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe on honest and equitable grounds. This proposal once again resounded with full force in the report delivered by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during a ceremonial meeting in the Kremlin devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. Viktor Vasilyev, Radio Moscow commentator, writes the following:

The Soviet Union is seeking an agreement based on principles that are just to both sides. Yuriy Andropov said: Among other things, the Soviet Union is ready to agree to maintain in Europe the same number of missiles as in the possession of Britain and France, and not one more. What does this proposal mean? It means that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce hundreds of its missiles, including those called SS-20 in the West. The Soviet Union will not have more missiles than the NATO countries, the allies of the United States, but it will also not have less.

In such a situation, it is natural that the United States should not deploy its Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe as this would violate the principle of parity and

The idea of the Soviet Union and NATO bringing the number of medium-range missiles down to the same level should be accompanied by an agreement by both sides to reduce to the same level the number of aircraft in the area capable of carrying medium-range nuclear missiles in the possession of NATO and the Soviet Union.

We can thus see that the new Soviet initiative considerably differs from the way in which similar issues are treated by the Washington administration. The new Soviet proposals make it possible to come out of the impasse and negotiate the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. As far as Washington's approach to the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is concerned, its decision can only be described as a zero option ironically, because it envisages the elimination of all Soviet missiles and, at the same time, the United States would continue to retain in Europe over 720 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The thing is, however, that towns such as Leningrad and Kiev are within range of these aircraft.

This is not all. The Armed Forces of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact are facing each other in Europe. It is precisely this fact that the authors of the zero option do not want to take into account. NATO has at its disposal in Europe about 1,000 units that can carry medium-range nuclear weapons. This number includes, apart from American carrier-borne and land-based aircraft, 162 British and French medium-range land and sea-based missiles and over 100 bombers. A similar number of Soviet carriers serves as a counterweight to the medium-range nuclear weapons at the disposal of NATO. The Soviet Union has no monopoly on medium-range missiles. British and French missiles are of the same class regarding range as Soviet missiles deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union. The range of French and British missiles is between 3,000 and 4,500 km.

The American zero option totally ignores these circumstances. Washington would like to have in Europe as many missiles as the Soviet Union, and would also like to have superiority in the number of medium-range aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It would also like to have, in addition to this, British and French missiles and nuclear bombers. It is not hard to understand that the deployment of American missiles in Europe is aimed at achieving unilateral superiority. One also has to take into account the fact that these missiles are capable of striking at territory up to the Urals, although no Soviet medium-range missile can reach the territory of the United States. In short, the Washington administration wants to expand its strategic nuclear potential, something that can only whet the appetite of those who are in favor of a limited or protracted nuclear war. This would contribute to peace becoming even more fragile.

In the negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons the Soviet Union is adopting a constructive stand. The Soviet proposal seeks that the USSR will have a quantity of these weapons that is no smaller and no greater than NATO has. The Soviet Union is prepared to go even further and to abandon all types of nuclear weapons in Europe, both tactical and medium-range weapons. It also calls upon its Western partners to consent to a just agreement and to use this opportunity while it is there.

Now it is the United States' turn.

USSR WILL NOT MAKE 'UNILATERAL CONCESSIONS'

LD252300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS) -- The paper PRAVDA writes in its international review: Our country will not allow the disturbance of the parity which has come about, nor will it allow military superiority to be attained over itself, nor will it make unilateral concessions. We will be forced to respond to the challenge from the American side with the deployment of corresponding weapons systems. The peoples of the world know that from the first day of its existence, the Soviet Union has never threatened, and is not threatening, anyone.

But it has always been able and will continue to be able to stand up for itself, and it will do everything necessary to ensure its security and the security of its allies.

Stressing the fact that the progressive public of the whole planet and all people of goodwill welcomed with satisfaction the appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world," unanimously adopted by the participants of the festive session in the Kremlin, the paper continues. Whatever urgnet international problem one takes today, whether it is the productive conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, or the quickest possible achievement of accord on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe, the Soviet Union unfailingly takes up constructive positions and looks for honest agreement which will not harm either of the parties and at the same time will lead to a reduction of their arsenals.

The struggle to stop the arms race and for detente continues. The dark forces of imperialism will not manage to stop the progressive movement of the peoples toward peace, freedom, security and social progress, PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXTOLS SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM

LD250814 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- "However much imperialist reaction may try to calumniate the USSR's foreign policy, the peoples see that the parmaount objective of the CPSU and the Soviet state has been and remains that of diverting from mankind the threat of nuclear war, which is designed by the adventurist circles of imperialism. Our invariable aim is universal peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. This aim is served by the Peace Programme proclaimed by the CPSU congress," the newspaper PRAVDA writes.

The newspaper points out in its leading article that "the Soviet Union's peace policy is particularly vital to mankind now that Washington's actions have aggravated the international situation to an extremely dangerous extent".

"Nowadays, the pace in the policy of the United States and the NATO bloc headed by it is set by the most bellicose groupings, among which class hatred for socialism more often than not prevails even over common sense. Being reluctant to reckon with the realities of our times, the main line for the development of mankind in which is determined by the forces of socialism peace and progress, these groupings are cynically discussing plans for unleashing nuclear war. The policy of coexistence of states with different social systems, which is upheld by the Soviet state, paves in our troubled age the only sure way to a peaceful future."

New important Soviet peace initiatives have been proclaimed from the high Kremlin rostrum, PRAVDA continues. The implementation of these initiatives could considerably lessen international tensions. Our country proceeds from the premise that future is with detente.

The newspaper points out that the appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world", which was unanimously adopted at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin is "another convincing expression" of the profound peaceableness of the land of the soviets." [quotation marks as received]

Along with the Soviet Union, the leading article says, the cause of international security is being upheld by the brother socialist countries. Peace if favoured by the countries, which embarked on the path of national independence and social progress. The Nonaligned Movement makes a useful contribution to international life. Speeches at the celebrations to mark the jubilee of the formation of the USSR by delegations of the Communist, Workers and Revolutionary-Democratic Parties, PRAVDA points out, "have once again shown that the international working-class movement is carrying high aloft the banner of peace and socialism."

MOSCOW TV 25 DECEMBER 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW270444 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Dec 82

["Studio 9" program moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Professor Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

Yearend Summary

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting with you in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center for the last time this year. Well, I want to begin our discussion by introducing the participants in today's program: Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Prof Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

I think the very fact that our talk is taking place at the turn of the year suggests its topic. Well, despite all the conventional attempts to divide infinite time into finite segments, there are definite traditions by which people, on approaching the end of a year, try to look back and sum up what they have experienced and try to look ahead and imagine what life will bring. Well, let us also be true to this tradition and begin our discussion by attempting, albeit briefly, to sum up the results of the passing year. It was a difficult year, in the course of which both positive and negative events took place. It seems hardly possible to give a simple answer, a simple evaluation, but I would like to ask you Vadim Valentinovich, to somehow sum up the year which is coming to an end from the international politics point of view.

[Zagladin] It appears that this is not such a simple matter to do. You are right, Valentin Sergeyevich, that the year was filled with contradictions, like every other year in fact. Recorded events changed along with the calendar. There were events which were strictly positive in nature and which will remain as landmarks. There were others which we would have preferred not to have come across. However, if we assess the overall balance, I still think that, on the whole, it can be called positive. Despite all the difficulties, complications and certain aggravations which this year was full of, the main tning for our people is that our country continued to live in peace and to fulfill its plans of construction -- communist construction.

On the international level, the efforts which our country exerted, together with other peace-loving forces to avert a nuclear war and to prevent any serious aggravation in this sphere also produced results. Although there were dangerous conflicts, we nevertheless managed to achieve this. It seems to me very important that the results of the past year have demonstrated a growing support in the world precisely for our peace-loving line, the line which our country and other socialist countries adhere to.

Just a few days before the end of the year the UN General Assembly session concluded its work. If we analyze the resolutions adopted by it, then the overwhelming majority -- I have not had time yet to calculate the percentages, but it is said that it was more than 90 percent -- of all positive resolutions adopted were initiatives of the socialist and developing countries. And there is probably yet another factor worth noting, namely, that it was precisely in this year that in the United Nations and in the international arena as a whole, the joint activity of the socialist community and the developing countries became a very important positive factor. It is true, of course, that the United States and its allies frequently try to disregard this common opinion expressed by 100 to 120 countries, that is, by an absolute majority of the countries in the world. Nevertheless, this will has become stronger and has become an organic factor of world development, and this, of course, is very important.

For us, the Soviet people, the year ended with the solemn session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet at which we summed up the results of the year and, to some extent, defined some landmarks for the future. And I think that this session was a good balance of the year, a year which, I repeat, was positive for us, a year which in general inspires hope that in the future we will be able to achieve new steps for peace and make new real advances along this path, despite the fact that it will be very hard. It was Lenin who said that it is absurd to think that the imperialists will present peace to us on a silver platter. Indeed, this is not so. Every step in the struggle for peace demands great efforts -- great efforts in the political struggle and great efforts on the part of all peace-loving states. And so it will continue.

In 1982 it was shown that these efforts were not wasted and that they do produce results. I think that this is the main thing.

Relations With PRC

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, I think that while talking about important events of the passing year we ought to mention events about which we in Studio 9 are receiving many letters. We are talking about certain new elements in Soviet-Chinese relations.

[Zagladin] True. These are the renewal of contacts between the USSR and China and the beginning of a dialogue on normalization of relations which marked the end of the year. Strictly speaking, this dialogue began in October.

This of course is undoubtedly a positive event. I must say that our country has for a long time demonstrated the desire to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. We have never considered, not a single Soviet person has ever considered, that bad relations and tensions in relations between the USSR and China are a positive thing. On the contrary, we have always believed that our peoples, who often struggled jointly together, shoulder to shoulder in fact during our October Revolution and through the Chinese revolution -- in the construction, in the first stages of construction of socialism, in China -- had always acted together and that this had consistently produced good results for both our people and the Chinese people and for the entire world community.

We hoped and were convinced that this period of alienation must pass and that we must return to normal cooperation. This idea was vividly expressed at the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971. It was said there that there are of course negative points in China's policy with which we cannot agree and which we are forced to oppose. But our aim consists of restoring friendly relations and this line has been consistently pursued by the 25th and 26th congresses, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches in Tashkent and Baku and in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's address at the latest Central Committee plenum.

At this plenum in particular it was very clearly said that the USSR strives to normalize and improve relations with all socialist countries including, it goes without saying, with China. It was emphasized that in the presence of good will and a sincere desire to solve the arising problems -- problems of course exist and not all of them, in our view, not all these problems that are brought up in the course of discussions with our Chinese partners, are simple and not all of them are justified, but they are being raised and they must be solved somehow -- it was emphasized that in the presence of good will and in the presence of a mutual desire they can be solved. A certain progress has been achieved. We think it would be desirable if it were greater, but a start has been made. Economic relations have shifted somewhat, as have exchanges along other lines such as cultural, scientific and so on, and this is undoubtedly a very positive step. We would like to see this line continued in 1983 and continued successfully.

World Economic Situation

[Zorin] Well, we have already spoken about the negative events of the past year, and we will be talking about them again. However, the economy, that is, the course of global economic affairs, influenced many things in the world political process. Lenin's definition of politics as being concentrated economics is well-known. Vitaliy Vladimirovich, I would like to ask you to briefly assess the world economic situation of the current year.

[Zhurkin] The main feature of the contemporary economic situation is that the world is in an economic crisis, which has enveloped all the largest capitalist states and the overwhelming majority, or at least the majority, of developing countries. The crisis is the longest in the postwar period. It began sometime back in 1980, so it is in its 3d year. This in itself is unusual. It began in the United Kingdom, but the main driving force that dragged the entire capitalist entity into the crisis was the United States. When the crisis broke out in the United States in 1980 other capitalist countries also followed. Of course they followed in different ways.

If we take the United States as a standard then the situation in the United Kingdom and Canada is even worse, while in the FRG and France it is a little better. In Italy...

[Zagladin, interrupts] Pardon me, Vitaliy Vladimirovich.

[Zhurkin] Yes?

[Zagladin] I think you are completely correct in your statement, but I think the United States is now trying to do everything to try to export its difficulties to countries where the situation is a little better, particularly to the FRG and especially to France.

[Zorin] And to Japan as well.

[Zagladin] And to Japan as well.

[Zhurkin] And to Japan, it goes without saying. Incidentally, the situation in Japan is indeed probably the best among all the seven leading capitalist countries. Well, the crisis is unusual. These crises started somewhere in the middle of the seventies. First, it is worldwide. In the sixties, they were not always worldwide. The capitalist world was enveloped in crises somewhat zonally. Now it is worldwide, that is, it has enveloped everything. Another thing, the crisis is multilayered, if it can be put that way. First of all, a traditional, classic economic crisis is taking place. To this are added those crises to which, as you well remember, Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev devoted much attention in his works. They are structural crises, such as the energy crisis, although the energy crisis has eased a little recently. Oil prices, for instance, have not risen since 1979. But if we look at the situation on a large scale, then of course it is taking place -- the raw materials crisis, for instance; the financial and currency crisis, which continues to intensify; and ecological problems aggravate the general situation.

However, there is also something new this year, first of all in state policies. Now Vadim Valentinovich, you have already spoken about the Americans somehow exporting the crisis. Well, generally always under capitalism, that is to say, capitalism in every country has attempted to escape crisis at the expense of others -- this is a law. But for this to happen so openly, so impudently, even with a certain bravado and even accompanied by advertising, as the Reagan administration has done for a long time now, this has never happened...

[Zagladin, interrupts] The Reagan administration is attempting to put the question thus: We need to come out of the crisis jointly. It appeals for solidarity, but this solidarity is a means for shifting everything that can be shifted onto others...

[Zhurkin interrupts] So that others have to pay. On the one hand, they grab Japan by the throat and demand that the Japanese reduce exports of Japanese goods to the United States and increase imports of American goods; and, on the other hand, they are trying to shake up West Europe. And I think that this economic shock to which the U.S. allies were subjected will not be forgotten by them for a long time, and maybe never because a definite economic offensive really took place here.

I think that there is another peculiarity in this crisis. It lies in the fact that it showed that the mechanism of transnational corporations is ideally suited for exporting crisis, silently, without a fuss, from strong capitalist countries to weak ones and from all the industrially developed capitalist countries to the developing countries. By the way, the situation in the developing countries is not too good now. If we are to believe the assessment of the United Nations, and there is no reason not to, then last year for the first time in almost 20 years a general overall slump in per capita production occurred in the developing countries. Now I will not even mention the fact that there are other problems looming on the horizon as well. And not only on the horizon, since they are becoming a fact of life. These are problems generated by the scientific-technical revolution. There are many things the Western countries are proud of, and justifiably so, for example the development of microprocessors, minicomputers, robots and so on. But on the reverse side of this today is the affect on employment and the increase in unemployment.

[Zorin] And it goes without saying that such contradictions among capitalist countries are not restricted to economics. They invariably express themselves in politics as well.

[Zhurkin] Naturally, but first of all, in economic policy, since everything begins there. When they start putting up protectionist barriers, and when, as happened recently in Geneva at the conference of Western countries which was held within the GATT framework, the Americans openly, in my opinion -- I may, of course, be mistaken but this has been going on almost since the beginning of the thirties -- threatened the West European countries with dumping. They threatened to simply flood the West European market with American goods at dumping prices and crush their competitors. This is, by the way, also one of the elements of the Reagan policy, the policy of open and impudent pressure on their allies. Now naturally such elementary political contradictions are being aggravated on this economic basis.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, here is another question connected with what you are talking about. In our Studio 9 mail we have gotten quite a few letters devoted to a topic which evidently interests a lot of our television viewers. I will cite one of these letters, which was sent by an engineer from Novosibirsk, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Petrov: I would like to hear discussed on the Studio 9 program whether the economic crisis experienced by Western countries influences the economy of our country?

[Zhurkin] Of course it influences it, Valentin Sergeyevich. This is an unpleasant reality which has to be taken into consideration. It influences it by creating an unfavorable foreign economic background. The Soviet Union, as other socialist countries, is actively participating in the international division of labor. This is a natural result of the fact that the Soviet Union possesses a powerful and developed economy. After all one-fifth of the world industrial production is produced by our country. The Soviet Union actively participates in the international division of labor and engages in extensive foreign trade. For instance, the foreign trade turnover last year, counting both exports and imports, was something on the order of R110 billion. Now if the prices of goods traditionally exported by the Soviet Union are falling, then of course, this affects us. If the prices for some goods which the Soviet Union traditionally imports are rising, then of course, this affects our country.

There are mechanisms, our developed foreign economic mechanisms, which are aimed at lessening the influence of the world economic crisis on our economy. But to be totally isolated from this reality is, unfortunately, impossible.

1983 Forecast

[Zorin] Thank you. Obviously, to talk about what has already happened is considerably easier than to forecast what will happen in the future. Nevertheless once again, on the strength of new year traditions, let's try to imagine at least some of the processes, the possible course of some of the processes, in the coming year. Let's try to do this, Vadim Valentinovich.

[Zagladin] Yes, let's try. In a word 1983 promises to be a tense year. Why? A mass of processes and problems have been inherited from 1982. Some of them will probably continue further into 1984 and into the second half of the eighties, but some of them will, undoubtedly, to some extent, be solved in the coming year. Besides we can take several levels of problems which will exist and will be solved. On the first level, which directly concerns us, the Soviet Union and our friends, the countries of the socialist community and all socialist countries, are the problems which we have to solve ourselves. These are, of course, our internal problems, it would seem. But primarily our internal problems are also international problems because one-third of humanity is affected. Second, the general course of world development greatly depends on the solution of these internal problems, and this was once again recalled at the November plenum of the Central Committee. Our main influence on this course of development is excerted by what we are doing in our own countries, and this has been known for a long time, since Lenin's day. It appears that on a global scale, much will depend upon whether we manage on the whole to solve these problems.

Our countries act, and will be acting, in a coordinated way. Only recently it was announced that a regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states, which has always been very significant, will be held at the beginning of the year in Prague. I am convinced that this session will be especially significant due to the presence of extensive world problems that will be faced in 1983.

The problems are indeed great, especially if we take the second level of these problems which are extensive worldwide problems. I would perhaps mention two of them as being the main ones. The first thing that will be of concern in 1983 -- that all of us will be concerned with in 1983 -- is the problem of solving the main problem: Will this be a year of an intensification of the arms race or will this year see the beginning of a slowdown and, subsequently, an end and decrease in the arms race? Strictly speaking, this will be the number one problem in 1983. Why? Because the problem of strategic arms and the problem of European nuclear weapons will be decided during the year.

Then the second such key major international problem -- although it isn't just one problem, there are many of them, but they can be joined together under one head -- is the local conflicts that have been inherited from the past: the Near East conflict; Middle East problems; southern Africa, where the situation is becoming more heated all the time. It is quite unclear as to how things will go in Central America where the United States is intensifying pressure and exporting counterrevolution for all it is worth. The South Atlantic, where the Falklands conflict is in a state of suspension, and so on. In other words, there are a number of local and localized conflicts that have remained as a legacy and which will have to be solved. And how 1983 goes will also depend on this.

Well, finally, the third level of problems, if you will. These are the national problems of other countries. It is perhaps worth saying here -- although now we have no intention of studying these problems concretely. The fact is that political shifts may occur during the year, quite important ones...

[Zorin interrupts] Bear in mind that elections are upcoming in West Germany...

[Zagladin interrupts] Elections are upcoming in West Germany...

[Zorin interrupts] Elections are a possibility in the United Kingdom...

[Zagladin interrupts] Possibly in the United Kingdom. There will be municipal elections in France. They are not parliamentary elections, but the opposition wants to turn them into political elections, into a test of strength with the leftist government. Then further, in the United States, although there will be no elections, but toward the end of the year they will, in fact, enter the final pre-election period...

[Zorin interrupts] The internal political situation in Portugal will be acute.

[Zagladin] Yes, in Portugal, incidentally, there too the possibility of unscheduled elections is not excluded. In other words, there will be a number of countries where these problems will be decided, and I have to say that the general course of world events will in some way depend on how all these processes turn out.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to put this question to you: You remember that 18 or 24 months ago it was very fashionable to talk about a shift to the right, a political movement to the right, particularly in Europe but also in the United States. Subsequent events occurred which upset this version [versiya]. Nevertheless, where is this shift heading?

[Zagladin] You know, it is probably difficult to propose one formula now. However, certain elements indeed exist that indicate a shift to the right did not occur after all. No matter how much certain forces and circles in the West wanted and want it, a shift to the right is not occurring. Let's look at what this year, the past year, brought.

There were elections in France, last year, back in 1981; 1982 was a year when the activities, so to speak, of the leftist Government in France developed. Although the rightists strive to put pressure on it in every possible way, nevertheless it exists and undertakes certain efforts, and this exerts a positive influence for them.

[Zhurkin] There were elections in Sweden this year.

[Zagladin] There were elections in Sweden this year. The Social Democratic Party headed by Olof Palme also came out ahead. The elections in Spain were undoubtedly very significant; in Spain where Felipe Gonzalez and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party became the dynamic leaders of the government.

The elections in Greece were very significant. There were two of them: last October and this October; both parliamentary and municipal. Moreover, the tendency in both cases was a growth, from one October to the other -- a growth and strengthening of the positions of the leftist forces. I recently attended the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece and also spoke to other politicians representing PASOK, in other words the ruling party. And I must say that their general impression is that this process will continue, both in their country and in other countries.

Of course, the Portuguese municipal elections that also gave leftist forces a sharp thrust forward very much confirmed this impression.

Now, regarding the other continent, generally speaking the elections that were held there also had a positive significance from this viewpoint. During the work of the jubilee session of the CPSU Central Committee and the two Supreme Soviets we held press conferences with a number of comrades in the press center, including Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee. One of the questions he was asked was: How do you assess the prospects of the subsequent turn of events?

He said: You know, I think it is probably like this with us: Up to a certain time there was an obvious turn to the right. Conservative forces, with the current administration's victory, accumulated power, so to speak. Now, however, one can observe a reverse tendency. I think that the old tendency has exhausted itself. I do not want to go further than that, but it has exhausted itself.

[Zhurkin] The November elections, to a certain extent...

[Zagladin interrupts] Yes, quite true, strictly speaking...

[Zhurkin interrupts] The congressional and gubernational showed this in the United States...

[Zagladin interrupts] So that I feel, first of all, that your question is a natural one. There is no victory of the conservative rightist tendency. But, on the other hand, there are many indications that the possibilities of the leftist forces are far from being exhausted -- neither in Europe nor outside Europe.

[Zorin] The picture is a complex one.

[Zagladin] A complex one.

On Eurocommunism

[Zorin] In this connection I would like to ask you [turns to Zagladin] a somewhat delicate question; it is contained in many of the letters that we received from our television viewers. They asked the question: What is the reason for the drop in votes that has occured in certain countries -- votes obtained by communist parties. In particular I am talking about Spain. Therefore, many of our television viewers have drawn attention to the situation where the positions of precisely those communist parties whose leaders have recently declared their adherence to so-called Eurocommunism have weakened somewhat. In your opinion, is there a connection between these circumstances?

[Zagladin] You know, this question is so multifaceted that it is difficult to give a simple answer, but I will try to do this very briefly.

The first, general comment is that the election results of the communist parties overall is something that is difficult to explain simply. The class struggle in capitalist countries is becoming more aggravated everywhere. This is now connected in particular with the manifestations of the crisis which Vitaliy Vladimirovich talked about, and this is normal. In these conditions the success or failure in elections of this or that party is not always determined by its own policy but by the strength and pressure from the opposing forces. In the case of Spain, it was probably less in fact. Although, of course, the right opposed the Communist Party, they opposed the Socialist Workers Party just as energetically. Nevertheless, the Socialist Workers Party scored a solid victory, while the Communist Party lost, and we are by no means happy about this. On the contrary, we think this is a very negative phenomenon. As a matter of fact, any weakening of any fraternal party, or of its position, is, of course, a negative thing.

In answering why this has happened many foreign observers, a considerable number of them if not the majority, have come to the conclusion that the political line of that party is at fault. It was, indeed, characterized as Eurocommunist. As an aside, I also want to say the following, namely, that Eurocommunism is a very nebulous concept. It can be interpreted in many ways. For instance, Spanish and Italian comrades say: We are Eurocommunist parties.

But many of their aims are quite different. So it is difficult to find a common denominator here although probably there is something in common. What is there in common if we take, for example, the position of our Spanish comrades? They simply opposed true socialism, rejected its experience and thought that they could and should follow an absolutely different path, a qualitatively new one, and build some kind of new socialism which would be a lot better, and which, as they said, would be neither social-democratic nor communist. This is in the domestic policy sphere. In the foreign policy sphere they adopted in many ways a middle-of-the-road position, i.e., saying we are struggling against American imperialism and we are struggling against Soviet hegemonism. They put responsibility for increased tensions on both countries -- both sides are at fault. And I think that probably the latter -- actually both these two peculiarities, especially the latter -- was one of the reasons for the failure of the Spanish comrades.

If we once again return to all those elections which we talked about, then see for yourselves: All the leftist parties which won in Europe -- I am not talking about those which lost, but those which won -- are parties which, from various positions, whether social-democratic ones or communist ones, came out for peace, against nuclear arms in Europe, against the strategic nuclear arms race, against imperialism, which is the culprit in the arms race, and so on. Those who occupy a different position evidently cannot win.

In general the problem of war and peace, and socialism as the main defender of peace, is the problem which is at the center of discussion now, and one has to adopt either one position or another. Lenin had a good formula, which he used in 1920 when there were many discussions on a similar topic. He said that in the present situation one must take a position either on one or the other side of the barricade. Those who are unable to do this can expect disgrace and embarrassment. I do not want to talk about either disgrace or embarrassment in regard to anyone today because those were Lenin's words, but in general I think, in principle they are absolutely correct.

[Zorin] Thank you.

On MX Program

[Zorin] Well, when we talk about prospects for the coming year Vadim Valentinovich, you have already mentioned that one of the basic issues of course is questions connected with the arms race. Will it be possible to check it or not? Then, the decision, the recent White House decision on deploying the strategic MX missiles -- this, of course, is a grave legacy which 1982 passes on to 1983. Well, it is also well-known that in 1983, according to NATO's double decision, U.S. Pershing missiles with an intermediate radius of operation will be deployed in Europe. Therefore, in fact, the coming year will be a serious one in this regard.

Vitaliy Vladimirovich, I would like to ask you to briefly pause [ostanovitsya] on this problem, although I understand that it is not that easy to do briefly.

[Zhurkin] Yes, 1983 will indeed be a year of change in this regard. It will not only be a year of change in the sphere of nuclear arms in Europe, but it will also be a complex year in the sphere of the development of strategic arms. Although the United States plans to deploy MX missiles some time in 1986, President Reagan quite recently presented the Americans with a gift, so to speak, by adopting the decision on the system for deploying these missiles and by giving the green light to this very dangerous strategic arms system.

Well, I would not like to divert your attention with figures; nevertheless, I would like to say a little about this missile. Strictly speaking, why are we criticizing it so much and why do we regard this missile as a first strike weapon? Well, before this, the most powerful missile of those deployed by the Americans was the Minuteman-III missile. This is a large, powerful modern missile.

The MX missile -- in English MX means "missile experimental" and hence the abbreviation -- is two or three times more powerful and more effective than the Minuteman missile and in other ways even more so [ona raza v dva, v tri, a na nekotorykh napravleniyakh i dalshe, moshchneye i effektivneye rakety minitmen]. Therefore, this is a fundamental leap forward.

Well, if we discuss dimensions, the Minuteman-III weighs approximately 35 tons while the MX weighs 90 tons -- a threefold increase. It is a multiple warhead missile: The Minuteman-III has three warheads, the MX has 10. Its yield: The Minuteman-III's overall charge is approximately 1,000 kilotons, while that of the MX is 6,000 kilotons -- 10 warheads of 600 kilotons each. Its accuracy is approximately three times better.

Vadim Valentinovich, at the beginning you said that to somehow speak about the complexities and the contradictions of our world has generally become banal to a certain extent, although it is a reality -- it is a reality. However, sometimes one is indeed atsonished at how simple our complex and contradictory world is at times. Take a simple and primitive slogan: Gamble on achieving military superiority. It is an unrealistic gamble. Any serious politician in the West understands that the Soviet Union will not allow this. Military programs are pursued under this slogan; in particular, the MX program. I feel that in 1983 a great struggle -- it is already going on -- will be waged in the United States around the MX missile and a great struggle will be waged against this system around the world.

[Zorin] However, Vitaliy Vladimirovich, you know that Yuriy Vladmirovich Andropov said quite clearly at the anniversary session that if the MX system is deployed, we have something to respond with which in no way has lesser or inferior parameters. We do not want to do this [my ne khotim idti na eto], but the possibility exists. Can it be that in Washington they do not understand this equally simple thing?

[Zhurkin] Perhaps. They somehow cannot yet come to terms with the fact that we achieved the balance of strategic forces sometime at the beginning of 70's. The parity -- which is a boon from our viewpoint -- is and will be a vise for the U.S. Administration from which it will never be able to escape. This is a fact. Despite any attempts that may be made to break this parity, this boundary has already been passed and there will never again be a return to the past.

Nevertheless, this internal mechanism, these various calculations of some new technological innovation or a discovery in the military and technical sphere, will perhaps suddenly give the United States the opportunity to somehow take the lead. This exists in the consciousness of people and continues to motivate them. Generally, many simply consider the arms race a boon and feel that it should continue ad infinitum. Such people serve in the administration...[interrupted]

[Zagladin] For many it is indeed a boon...

[Zorin interrupts] For a few.

[Zagladin] For a few it is indeed a boon. They rake such funds into their pockets that -- God forbid.

[Zhurkin] Of course.

U.S. Domestic Problems

[Zorin] Well, since we are looking, or trying to look, into the coming year, I must say that it will be to some extent a key and decisive year for the United States, and not only in relation to the Reagan administration's future, but also in relation to the fact that much will depend in the coming decades, both in the domestic and foreign policies of the United States, on how things turn out in 1983.

As far as domestic affairs are concerned, it is already possible to say that the so-called Reaganomics, namely, the plan for a way out of the economic difficulties for the extreme reactionary circles of the American bourgeoisie, have not worked. It is true that the latest recurring crisis coincided with the period of initial activity of the Reagan government. But all the evidence suggests that the matter is not only in the recurring crisis. The plan for a way out of the crises, for curing the defects of the American economy, which consisted of, to put it briefly, allowing maximum freedom of action for private capital and large monopolies and of stimulating the economy through military production and by finding funds for this at the expense of cutting social programs, is not working.

We do not even have to exclude the possibility -- and it is quite likely, and this is why it is called a recurring crisis, because one cycle, a cycle of recession, is replaced by a cycle of revival -- that this cycle may end in 1983. Or the negative phenomena in the American economy may weaken. Nevertheless, the fact that the very idea itself, namely, Reaganomics, does not work, is a fact which can be considered almost proven and...

[Zhurkin interrupts] Valentin Sergeyevich, you know that we Marxists know that any cycle consists of four phases and therefore, of course, the crisis must be followed by a depression and the United States will slide into it somewhere, after which there will be a revival. It seems to me...

[Zagladin interrupts] I do not want to agree with you here. You know, the cycle has been disturbed to such an extent and the violation of the usual order of cycles, a kind of displacement, is occurring so often, it could be different.

[Zhurkin] Well...

[Zagaldin interrupts] Besides, for the time being it is dragging on indefinitely, as you yourself said. We will see what happens.

[Zhurkin] Yes, and then of course even if a depression begins it may be so abnormal, so uncommon...

[Zagaladin interrupts] Yes, (?You are right.)

[Zorin] But, regardless of how events turn out the very unsoundness of this way of getting out of economic difficulties becomes evident, and if an economic miracle does not happen for Reagan in the coming year, then we will also be talking about very serious political circumstances, since 1983 is also the beginning of the presidential election campaign in the United States. Incidentally, it already began in 1982. Kennedy has already dropped out of the struggle -- this is already an election campaign event. In 1983 the campaign will spread, and the destiny of the current administration and those paths that future administrations after 1984 will follow depends very much on how economic matters fare.

Well, of course, a circumstance such as the scope of the antiwar movement, completely unexpected by the ruling class in the United States, should also be borne in mind.

It is unprecedented in the United States. This is not only a broad but also a very profound process. One gets the impression that the Reagan government wanted to frighten the Soviet Union with talk about a limited nuclear war and some other kind of nuclear war. However, for the time being it has frightened Americans. The average American is now joining the ranks of the antiwar movement. This is a very serious political shift, and also it seems that the foreign policy course of the United States will depend to a certain extent on how events, both political and economic, develop in the United States in 1983, because those ambitions and those big threats [zamakhi] that the Reagan government proclaimed do not have, as it turned out, a sufficient base of support within the country, neither economic nor political.

USSR Foreign Policy

I would like to touch on one other question, Vadim Valentinovich. Recently speculation of supposedly forthcoming changes in Soviet foreign policy received quite broad circulation in the Western press, and not only in the press but also in official statements of certain politicians. These speculations are connected with the passing away of Leonid Brezhnev and the election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These speculations have been broadly disseminated. Vadim Valentinovich, I would like you to express your opinion on this question.

[Zagladin] I would say that these speculations probably began not just recently but quite a long time ago. As early as September of this year I was in the Netherlands and gave an interview to one of their television companies and suddenly I was asked the question: What will happen, if, well... [I interrupted] Why do you always want something to be happening with us, something to change? Don't you like our policies, doesn't our course suit you? And the young gentleman who was interviewing me said: No, on the contrary. We do not want changes to take place because your policy, despite the fact that I do not agree with it in everything, generally exerts a very positive influence on the world. This is exactly what Yuriy Vladimirovich mentioned at the November plenum, namely, that everyone was critical, and now, when the question comes up as to what, they say all right, nothing needs to be changed.

It is true there were others. I must say honestly that I also met politicians who said that they want changes and made it clear what changes they wanted. They were talking about the fact that they would like Soviet policies to become less rigid, as they expressed it, regarding two things: That they less rigidly defended the interests of socialism and the socialist community and that they make concessions to the West in questions of the struggle to end the arms race.

In these cases I and my comrades always clearly and accuratey answered the same thing, namely, that you need not expect such changes from us. We have our line and it quite clearly answers these questions. Moreover, I think that right after the special CPSU Central Committee plenum and the regular November CPSU Central Committee plenum this guesswork sharply subsided because the plenums and now the jubilee session very clearly demonstrated precisely the consistency of our foreign policy. In the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the November plenum, his report at the jubilee session and the address -- the appeal, as it is called -- to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world that was unanimously adopted. By whom? By all the numbers of the CPSU Central Committee and all the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in other words by both the highest party and...

[Zorin interrupts] And the RSFSR.

[Zagladin] Yes, and the RSFSR. So that the highest ranks of the party and state approved this document.

These documents as a whole show most precisely the line of continuity of our policies. Now I would like to express the idea, if I may, that these latest documents if taken as a whole, demonstrate a number of features inherent in the Soviet Union's policies at this stage of its development.

The first feature is this: the principled peace-loving nature of the Soviet state proceeding from our country's very essence. In this sense, the appeal to parliaments and governments states this very well. New relations between people and nations in a socialist state also determine the foreign policy of the USSR. Our ideal, our immutable aim and constant concern is universal peace, friendship and cooperation between peoples.

Yuriy Vladmirovich Andropov, in ending his report, said: In conclusion, I will say that we advocate a broad, fruitful cooperation for the welfare of all peoples of the world, free from diktat and interference in the affairs of others and for the mutual benefit and welfare of all mankind. The Soviet Union will do everything required of it to ensure a tranquil and peaceful future for the current and future generations. This is the aim of our policies and we will not deviate from it. In this sense, this is the first and foremost thing in which the continuity of our policies is expressed, from Lenin's decree on peace up to the present time.

The second feature of our policy is what all these latest documents clearly show, namely, that they consistently and successively continue the lines that were worked out by our party's 24th, 25th and 26th congresses. If you take the first peace program of the 24th congress, which was developed by the 25th and 26th congresses, and compare it with the sum of the proposals and ideas which are contained in Comrade Andropov's report at the jubilee session and in the appeal adopted by the session, you will see how these lines develop. In fact, these are precisely the same lines that are continuing to develop -- and I must say here, of course, that they are not continuing automatically, that they are simply being repeated, so to speak. New situations and new turns of events are being taken into account. In other words, continuity, renewal and innovation were inherent in our policies and now also remain inherent in them to the fullest extent.

The third point which can be emphasized: As before, the question of ending the arms race is at the center of all our political efforts. The decisions of our congresses showed this, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke about it again, and this is also clearly stated in the appeal to parliaments, governments, peoples and political parties of all countries. Here it must be said that the proposals that have been advanced are of an exceptionally constructive nature. Vitaliy Vladimirovich touched on the problem of strategic nuclear weapons, but ideas on this problem were clearly advanced at the session and in the document it adopted, which cannot fail to win the broadest recognition and support from the peoples, many governments and social forces, because we are talking about clear proposals directed at nothing other than the ending of the arms race and the beginning of nuclear weapons reduction.

Take any of these proposals, for instance, strategic arms: We are prepared to reduce our strategic arms by more than 25 percent, taking into account retention of parity and the equal security of the sides. This, too, will be only the beginning because such an agreement would become a point of departure for subsequent work and subsequent reduction.

Or take Europe: Our optimum proposal, which remains in force, is to eliminate all weapons, both intermediate-range and all others, directed at targets in Europe. It is reaffirmed, in other words, that we have the noblest of aims, which are at the same time flexible because, taking into account the position of our political parnters, we offer other options which may somehow lead to achieving mutual agreement.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, in connection with this, how would you assess a certain, I would even say, unseemly haste with which certain people in the capitals of the West hastened...

[Zhurkin interrupts] First and foremost in Washington.

[Zorin] First and foremost in Washington, hastened to say that this proposal is unacceptable. It is true that everyone said that it should be considered, but nevertheless, the first reactions were of this kind.

[Zagladin] I wouldn't agree that everyone said that it was carefully considered. Some people actually said that this was a repeat of the past, of the same old thing, and that there is nothing new in it. But this has been said so often that a peculiarity of this case is that it was said when the eyes of the person who whose lips uttered this had not yet read what had been said in Moscow. In other words, this testifies to one thing alone: No matter what we say, everything must be rejected. This is the position. I hope, nevertheless, that this will not be the last word. I would like to hope that our proposals will actually be studied, especially because in other capitals -- you are correct here -- it is said that it must be carefully studied and that is difficult to simply reject these proposals.

Indeed, we are trying to take things into account, and the fourth point of our policies is precisely the fact that we are trying to take the position of our partners, both on European and strategic weapons, into account. We are not deaf nor blind. We carefully listen to everything that is said to us. Take, for example, the idea of freezing strategic weapons. Our country fully supports and proposes that the United States and the USSR freeze strategic nuclear weapons now in order to facilitate future talks. This idea takes into account the mood of the broadest public circles both in the United States and in Europe. Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report at the jubilee session that we are prepared to carefully study President Reagan's proposal on confidence-building measures.

We do not reject them out of hand, although we know that there are things there that are unacceptable to us or difficult to accept. We are prepared to study everything. It never happens with us that we simply reject everything out of hand.

Or take European arms. Our position has remained unchanged in principle since the beginning of the Geneva talks. Our main idea is a genuine zero option, in other words, the removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe. However, since our partners do not want this, we formulate our position accordingly and take the European viewpoint into account in developing it. This is a very important and constructive feature of our foreign policy.

Thus I think that talk about changes is not only unfounded, it is pure speculation. At the same time, I want to say that changes in our policies are not excluded. There will be changes. They will develop. They will develop taking into account both new facts and new phenomena in international life, and I am convinced that 1983 will be marked by new foreign policy initiatives from the Soviet side and other countries of the socialist community.

Conclusion

[Zorin] At the conclusion of our talk I would like to share one personal impression with you that I brought back from a recent trip to the United States. Recently in New York I was on Wall Street, the well-known citadel of U.S. imperialism. It happened that I walked into a very modern, enormous new building built from steel and glass, the Rockefeller Chase Manhattan Bank.

When you enter the lobby, you see an unusual thing under thick, reinforced glass, namely, the most perfect, modern clock. Above it a notice says that this is an atomic clock that tells the world's most accurate time. Moreover, not only does it show the day and hour, it also shows the year, the century, anyway the year, hour, minute and second. Moreover, imagine my astonishment when in the window that shows the year I saw not 1982 but the year 20. It said the year 20, the 354th day, 12 hours and 8 minutes. Naturally I asked why was it the year 20. It turns out that the atomic clock on the Wall Street keeps time from the day the bank was founded and from the moment it was built. So that is the time kept on Wall Street. Well, I think that any atomic contrivances of the people on Wall Street cannot replace the common, human calendar, and now this calendar by no means lists the 20th Wall Street year, and those people, including those who direct U.S. policies from Wall Street, will have to take this into account despite any atomic contrivances.

[Zagladin] Yes, Valentin Sergeyevich, we are now approaching 1983. Well, this new year will be simultaneously -- strictly speaking it has already begun. You know we have two dates from which we keep time: 1 January, like all mankind, and 7 November, like a significant portion of mankind -- the 83d year of our era and at the same time the 66th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Thus, this idea is suggested: You know that with the passing of time the connection between the general course of history and the development of socialism, the course of the October calendar, is becoming closer and closer and more inseparable. And the life of our community and the life of our country is becoming more and more united with the life of all mankind and the life of the entire human community.

I do not say this by chance. We have already said that 1983 will be a complex, contradictory and difficult year for international affairs. For us the year will be the core of the 5-year plan and a year of very strenuous labor in order to fulfill those plans that we have set ourselves. These two things are very closely connected. I feel that the possibilities that have opened up and that face our people and our country are very large. Supported by these possibilities we can face 1983 with hope. I think that we will achieve those aims that we have set ourselves within the country and in the international arena. However, this will depend on how each one of us, the Soviet people, without any exception, will work on the spot. I think that this was the main meaning of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and its decisions. The better this reaches every Soviet person, his heart and mind, the better both our own prospects and international prospects will be.

[Zorin] Thank you. Our time on the air has elapsed. It remains for me to thank you, my colleagues, and to congratulate our television viewers on the approaching 1983, and so until new meetings here in our Studio 9 next year, thank you.

REAGAN MAKES 'PROVOCATIVE' REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD271412 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has issued a statement making it clear in no uncertain terms that the United States intends to continue conducting "undeclared warfare" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to hamper genuine political settlement of the Afghan problem. Having pounced attacks on the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance of the Afghan people which became a target of armed interference from outside, the head of the administration left no doubt that the United States will continue doing the utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The boss of the White House extolled in every way the activity of hired bandits, trained by CIA instructors, armed by the United States and sent into Afghanistan to sow death and destruction on Afghan soil. The United States, he declared, does not intend to forget these "bold men."

These pronouncements can be qualified only as the promise of the White House to considerably broaden support and assistance to gangs of thugs who commit from the territory of Pakistan bloody raids into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to the press, that "aid" from the United States alone is now estimated at tens of millions dollars.

The volume of deliveries of such armaments as anti-tank guns, mortars, mines, grenades increased 100-200 percent in the past year, writes the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. The method of delivery of those weapons was devised by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

In his statement Ronald Reagan again made absurd assertions on "convincing proofs" of the Soviet Union's use of chemical weapons in Afgahnistan, which the United States allegedly has at its disposal. These absurd allegations which were repeatedly turned down both by competent international bodies and specialists in the United States itself were seemingly needed to [as received] the President exclusively to justify the policy of interference into affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. If one is to speak of proofs, these show that it is exactly hired gangs which use on Afghanistan's territory chemical grenades and other chemical weapons of American make.

Ronald Reagan's provocative statement is Washington's latest salvo in the disgraceful anti-Afghan propaganda campaign. Most cynical anti-Afghan resolutions, which call for open rendering "material aid" to the bandits, were submitted to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Washington actively broadens the campaign of ideological subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The subversive centre "Free Kabul Radio" is simultaneously stepping up its activity. The centre was formed by the United States and its accomplices.

The President's assertion of some U.S. "allegiance" to settlement of the Afghan problem "through negotiations" sound at least hypocritical against this background. Genuine settlement, as was repeatedly declared by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, can be attained only provided full termination of the armed aggression against the republic, respect for its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

REPORT DISPROVES REAGAN'S 'LIES' ABOUT USSR ECONOMY

LD271338 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 27 Dec 82

["Vain Expectations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Washington administration's figures headed by President Reagan were busy building up mountains of lies as to a "crisis of the Soviet economy", "predicting" an economic "collapse" of the Soviet Union. All those yarns have been in point of fact totally disproved by a report, issued by the Joint Economic Committee of U.S. Congress, on the results of the economic development of the USSR in 1950-1980. The committee reports that over the three decades the Soviet Union made rapid headway both in national income, in industrial production and in the rise in the living standard of Soviet people, in an increase in per capita real consumption of goods and services, in a considerable rise in the quality in the Soviet people's diet, and in the field of health care, public utilities, etc.

The things mentioned in the report show to the Americans, said Henry Reuss, the committee chairman, that the Soviet Union, far from being on the verge of a collapse, is on the upgrade.

Washington is confused. The White House, embarrassed, keeps silent. A certain anonymous representative of the National Security Council found nothing better than to say that U.S. officials had never said that the Soviet Union was having a slump.

There is no getting away from the truth actually recognized by the Congress committee, namely, that the Soviet Union is a great mighty state. And how hopeless in the light of these facts look the dreams of certain politicians in the West who would like to "fag" the Soviet Union with its powerful economic potential by imposing on it rivalry in the military field in a futile effort to upset the existing balance in the military-strategic sphere.

There is no doubt that in the face of machinations by the most belligerent groupings in the West the Soviet Union will not allow its security and the security of its allies to be jeopardised and will continue to take effective care of its defences. But the Soviet Union does not seek and will not seek military superiority over the other side. It spends on defence as much as is absolutely necessary; not a single rouble more. By the way, the Congress committee says in its report that there was no sudden increase in Soviet military spending as, by the way, the Reagan administration is trying vainly to "prove" in order to justify by these false stories the threadbare myth about the "Soviet menace" and its frantic arms race.

In its document the congressional committee comes to the conclusion on the need to conclude a real agreement on arms control which would be in line with the national interests of both the Soviet Union and the USA. It is such an honest agreement that would not cause any damage to either side and at the same time would lead to the reduction of their nuclear arsenals; that is the aim of the Soviet Union's persistent efforts. Now it is up to Washington.

U.S. 'GLOBAL HEGEMONIST POLICY' THREATENS PEACE

PM231433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by international observer V. Pustov: "Global Adventurism"]

[Text] Washington is undertaking dangerous actions first in one, then in another region of the world. Though at first glance different in nature, they are determined by a unified global doctrine of armed interference in other countries' internal affairs.

The Pentagon has announced the creation of a new military command for the Near and Middle East and East Africa. This militarist step has historic origins. The sharp buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean basin, including the Persian Gulf, began immediately after the revolution in Iran. There are dozens of U.S. warships in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, including one and sometimes two aircraft carriers. The Diego Garcia atoll has been turned into an outpost keeping Iran and the other countries of the Near and Middle East in its sights. Stationed there are approximately 2,000 marines and 17 warships and supply ships with everything a 12,000-strong marine brigade needs to conduct combat operations for 1 month. The base is being equipped to receive very large ships and strategic bombers.

Intimidating "moderate" Arab states with the mythical "Soviet threat" and the danger of internal unrest, the United States has enmeshed them in a web of military bases. They have been created in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Bahrain and other countries in the region. For the Pentagon these bases are forward bridgeheads which it needs to realize its interventionist designs.

But not everything is happening the way Washington planned. Anti-American feeling in the Arab world has reached an unprecedented pitch, particularly as a result of the shameful role played by the United States in the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The governments of the majority of Arab countries prefer not to link themselves openly to Washington's adventurous plans and refuse the shackling guardianship being imposed on them, which presupposes the guardian's right to interference, even including an armed invasion.

People on the other side of the ocean, however, have never taken any notice of the will and wishes of other countries, even if they number among their allies, partners or friends. This is what has happened this time, too. According to a government document, THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, "the strategy for Southwest Asia, including the Persian Gulf, prescribes that the American (Armed) Forces be ready, if necessary, to take up positions in that region on their own initiative, without waiting for an invitation from a friendly government."

Nota bene: "On their own initiative" and "without waiting for an invitation"! Guided by just this aim, which reminds one of the gloomy times of colonial brigandage, the Pentagon is now setting up the new "Central Command" (Centcom). The aforesaid bases, the 82d Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Assault Division, a marine division, 11 tactical air squadrons, 3 carrier-borne formations and other units and subunits are being placed at its disposal. In short, the new command could, in the event of "extraordinary circumstances," use contingents -- stationed mainly in the United States -- of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force numbering approximately 230,000 men. The plans for possible operations will be drawn up in good time -- in peacetime.

The sphere of operations of Centcom, which begins functioning 1 January 1983, extends to the Near and Middle East and East Africa, taking in, in all, the territory of 19 countries: from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east, and from Iran in the north to Kenya in the south. But this certainly does not mean that other countries which do not come into the aforesaid sphere remain outside the American threat. At MacDill Airbase (Florida), where Centcom headquarters is located, another operations group consisting of 100 officers functions alongside. According to an AP report, it is entrusted with drawing up plans for the rapid deployment of U.S. troops in other regions, in particular "south of the Sahara."

And so, a strong militarist strike force is being knocked together. The Pentagon makes a great play of its anti-Soviet thrust and asserts that it is designed to "protect the vitally important interests" of the United States in the region. The latter means readiness to pounce upon any country or group of countries in which events have begun to develop in a direction not to America's liking.

Annual military maneuvers held to rehearse offensive operations have become a practical preparation for an armed invasion. Thus, in December a force of 2,500 marines was landed on the coast of Oman during the Jade Tiger exercises. Similar recent exercises by U.S. troops on Somali territory were also provocative in nature.

Against the background of such militarist preparations, the feeble attempts of Washington "defenders of the peoples' freedom" to portray the growing U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East as "invisible to Arab eyes," as the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes, overtly assume the form of a caricature; all the more so as this presence, the magazine emphasizes, is being reinforced by the U.S. 6th Fleet consisting of 35 ships -- the very ships which hurriedly sail for Near East shores in order to threaten Arabs with their might whenever Israel undertakes a new criminal action against its neighbors.

The strategy aimed at establishing U.S. supremacy in Southwest Asia and East Africa is not something isolated; it is an inalienable, constituent part of U.S. imperialism's global hegemonist policy. The dangerous adventurism of this policy makes itself felt wherever an American soldier or political emissary of Washington sets foot. The former asserts American diktat with his bayonet, while the latter uses mellifluous speeches, as THE ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL aptly remarked, to promote its "devilish designs" with regard to African and other independent countries.

Washington's secret designs -- to repeat the "Near East scenario" to a certain extent, this time choosing southern Africa and Central America as "arenas" -- were laid bare by the recent trips of Reagan and Bush to those regions. There, as well as in the Near East, the United States is gambling on antipopular regimes in an attempt to rejuvenate in Latin America and knock together from scratch in Africa the notorious "pan-American" and "pan-African" forces so as to transfer police functions to them.

Bush's official aim was to try to make the withdrawal of the South African occupiers from Namibia conditional upon the withdrawal from Angola of the contingent of Cuban troops which is there at the request of its legitimate government. In fact, this "linkage" conceals far-reaching neocolonialist aims: to turn Namibia, as Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization, declared, "into another Lebanon," to split the ranks of young African states and to strengthen the military-political alliance with the Republic of South Africa under the signboard of "constructive cooperation."

The apartheid regime is allocated a special role in U.S. strategic plans -- a role reminiscent of that played by Israel in the Near East. Occupying an exceptionally important position where the Indian and Atlantic Oceans meet, the Republic of South Africa has created the most powerful armed forces in Africa with the support of the NATO countries, the United States above all. As of January next year, it plans to reform the system of compulsory military service so as to be able to increase the size of the army by 250,000 men. And by 1987 it plans to increase the draft contingent to 800,000-900,000 men.

The racist regime does not confine itself just to threats against neighboring sovereign states. Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Lesotho are subjected to regular raids by South African cutthroats. South Africa's Defense Minister Malan has stated his army's readiness to "follow Tel Aviv's example" and launch large-scale invasions of those countries. The situation in southern Africa is being destabilized in full accord with the interests and plans of the Pentagon, which is operating according to the well-known principle of "divide and rule."

Finally, the racist republic of South Africa, along with the dictatorial regimes in Latin America, is viewed in Washington as one of the pillars of the South Atlantic bloc (SATO) conceived as a branch of NATO. The South Atlantic -- as shown by Britain's aggression in the Falklands, undertaken with direct U.S. support -- occupies an important place in the strategic plans of imperialist powers. With the creation of SATO there would be formed a unified chain of militarist blocs and bilateral pacts (between the United States and Somalia, Israel, Oman, Pakistan and others), which, passing through the whole of the Atlantic, girdling Indian Ocean countries and going on to join up with pro-American military alliances in the Pacific, would threaten the security of countries on all continents. This is one of the chief aims of the Pentagon's bloc strategy.

The true aims of President Reagan's recent tour of Latin American countries were also inseparable from the policy of world supremacy. The propaganda screen of the "goodwill mission" concealed attempts to restore U.S. positions on the continent, which have been pretty well undermined by the peoples' liberation struggle. Special significance was attached to the meetings of the master of the White House with the heads of the military-fascist dictatorships of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. In order to somehow justify in the eyes of the world public the patronage for these antipopular regimes, the Washington "human rights" campaigners now number them in the more respectable -- in their view -- category of "moderately repressive." It is emphasized that precisely these "moderate" regimes "treat U.S. interests with understanding." And therefore they are generously supplied with weapons and dollars. It is precisely from them that Washington is knocking together a military alliance for "the struggle against communism," to invade Nicaragua and to suppress the patriotic forces in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Reagan confirmed his administration's intention to increase military aid to Honduras. Following his visit, the gangs of Somoza's surviving followers, which are being formed and armed in Honduras and trained by employees of the U.S. secret services, have sharply stepped up their raids into Nicaraguan territory. According to foreign press data, preparations are being made for wide-scale intervention in that country, planned for the end of this year or the beginning of next year. It is also reported that 150 U.S. military "advisers" will head a 3,000-strong Honduran Army detachment, which will be transferred in January to another Central American country -- El Salvador -- to fight the insurgents.

While goading military dictatorships into armed provocations, Washington also places its trust in its own interventionist forces. American ships are blockading the coasts of Nicaragua from both the Pacific and the Caribbean. A resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate not so long ago frees the administration's hands to use troops against Central American and Caribbean countries.

As we see, the pernicious consequences of American imperialism's global hegemonist policy are in evidence in many regions of the world. It is setting in motion both its own war machine and the mercenary punitive forces of the most reactionary regimes, which are condemned and rejected by the world community. The peoples are increasingly resolutely rejecting Washington's adventurist course, which threatens world peace. Their will cannot be ignored.

SIMONYAN CONDEMNS NEW U.S. MIDEAST COMMAND

LD252154 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Dec 82

[(Hrayr) Simonyan commentary: "The Pentagon's New Military Move"]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced the establishment of a new command. It is called the Central Command for the Middle East and East Africa, Centcom, and will come into being in January 1983. THE NEW YORK TIMES says that according to a government document, the special strategy for Southwest Asia, including the Gulf, stipulates that the U.S. Armed Forces should be ready to occupy positions in this region through its own clever initiative, if necessary, and without waiting for an invitation from a friendly government.

We would like to draw your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to the following: Through its clever initiatives and without waiting for an invitation, the Pentagon has made its new military move, namely, the establishment of Centcom, guided by the principle which brings to mind the dark decades of colonial piracy.

At the disposal of Centcom will be the 82d Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Assault Division, 11 tactical air squadrons and 3 formations comprising aircraft carriers, ships and other forces. In addition to this, in cases of emergency, Centcom will use all the units included within the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force which are stationed in the United States and which now numbers 230,000 troops. It is expected that plans for probable operations will be laid down in advance, during peacetime.

The Pentagon envisages that the Centcom field of activity will include territories belonging to 19 countries, from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east and from Iran in the north to Kenya in the south. However, this does not mean that other countries not included in this field will not be exposed to the American threat. Another group comprising 100 officers is also at work at MacDill Airbase in Florida. According to the AP news agency, this group has been entrusted with the task of drawing up the rapid deployment of U.S. forces in areas adjoining the Middle East, for example, south of the great Sahara. The Pentagon, which is setting up a new military pincer, claims this is designed to defend vital U.S. interests in the area against the so-called Soviet threat. However, this is in fact means that the United States is ready to commit aggression against any country or group of countries in which events follow a course that is unfavorable to Washington. The annual military maneuvers which include the mastering of offensive operations has been turned into actual readiness to carry out armed intervention.

A year ago, 6,000 men from [words indistinct] from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force took part in the Bright Star maneuvers which were staged in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia. The recent maneuvers were observed by Admiral Long, commander in chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, and General Kingston, commander in chief of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

During the maneuvers, efficient cooperation was achieved among naval, land, and air forces designed for interference in the territories of the coastal countries situated in the north and south of the Pacific Ocean in the event of so-called disturbances in these countries. In other words, these maneuvers served potential aggression.

The participation of Omani and Somali units in this year's maneuvers was symbolic in character. The aim of their participation was to conceal the unfavorable stand taken by the Omani and Somali authorities which allowed a situation to arise in which American militarists were working as if in their own country. It is no coincidence that Sultan Qabus' government in Oman has tried to shroud the maneuvers in a cloak of secrecy. The AP news agency has admitted that a number of Gulf countries do not trust the Americans and particularly their armed forces in this area. Is it possible to speak about trust when we see that the United States claims control over this area and that the short-term objective of the maneuver is to perfect the establishment of U.S. control over the Strait of Hormuz which connects the Gulf with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean?

The Pentagon sees that it is much easier to control the strait, through which large quantities of oil extracted from the area passes, from Omani territory.

As for the Somali leadership, which is pursuing its shortsighted line in order to fan the conflict with Ethiopia and to undermine the stability of the Horn of Africa, it made a fuss about the muscle-flexing by the Pentagon directors. It seems that all this was meant to intimidate the neighboring countries on whose territories Mogadishu has claims. However, the military activities of U.S. imperialism are provoking indignation and protests from the peoples of this area.

U.S. CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE SUPPORTS 'REACTIONARIES'

LD230920 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: The U.S. Administration is going to get through Congress the so-called "Caribbean initiative" aimed at securing broader American backing to the most reactionary, undemocratic regimes in Central America and enhancing U.S. monopolies' positions there. This was made clear by President Reagan speaking Wednesday before Latin American diplomats accredited in Washington. He said that the Caribbean program was "close to his heart" and that there was no "acceptable alternative" to it. According to Ronald Reagan, his administration will submit its "Caribbean initiative" for consideration by Congress again when it goes into another session in January.

The Reagan plan is known to consist of several parts, of which Congress has so far approved only the first, allocating 350 million dollars in "aid" to Central American states. That this "aid" is far from being disinterested and has far-reaching aims behind it is confirmed by the fact that almost half of the sum went to the bloody Salvadoran regime. The total cost of the program, aimed at keeping in power the regimes Washington likes and suppressing the national liberation movements, is about one billion dollars. But the Senate in the last days of the just-ended congressional session refused to endorse the Reagan plan's next part dealing with trade relations with dictatorial regimes.

The Senate decision reflected both the legislators' general discontent with the administration's course in Latin America and the striving to save financial resources amid the acute economic difficulties currently experienced by the United States itself.

PRC SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO USSR

PM281027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

To the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the peoples of China we send to the great peoples of the Soviet Union ardent [goryachiye] congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

China sincerely hopes for the gradual [postepennoye] implementation of normalization and the establishment of good-neighborly relations between our countries for the development of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, and in the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world. Both sides must undertake practical actions to eliminate the obstacles by means of consultations, exerting joint efforts for the achievement of this goal [obe storony dolzhny predprinimat prakticheskiye deystviya k ustraneniyu prepyatstviy nutem konsultatsiy, prilagaya sovmestnyye usiliya dlya osushchestvleniya etoy tseli].

[Signed] Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

State Council of the People's Republic of China

PRC OFFICIALS ATTEND USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW281138 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in China invited personnel of Chinese central organs, personages in cultural circles and representatives of mass organizations to a reception and a soiree in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Sinyavskaya Marchenko and other Soviet performers who had made special trip to Beijing gave a performance. On display in the reception hall were photos of people's living and working conditions in various federated republics.

Present at the reception were Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture; and Xie Bangding, responsible person of the China-USSR Friendship Association.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS ON PRC PREMIER'S AFRICAN TOUR

LD272312 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 27 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the Chinese State Council, is continuing his tour of African countries. After his visit to Cairo he held talks in Algeria with Chadli Bendjedid, the president of that country. Today he arrived in Morocco. In the Algerian capital Zhao Ziyang met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Zhao Ziyang declared that the Near East question, to which the Palestinian problem is crucial, cannot be resolved without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. [Film shows Zhao Ziyang meeting with 'Arafat]

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR PLANS

PM271425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Accelerated Tempo"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Dec -- The newspaper NODONG SINMUN has roundly condemned U.S. criminal plans to prepare for bacteriological warfare. Along with the manufacture of nuclear and chemical weapons, writes the organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the American imperialists have recently been developing bacteriological armaments at an increasingly accelerated tempo.

The newspaper draws attention to the criminal experiments being conducted at Fort Detrick (Maryland) to develop pathogenic bacteria. As has become known, there are over 3,000 civilians and military specialists working there.

Back in 1950 the United States employed bacteriological weapons during the war in Korea, resulting in thousands of casualties. In the sixties it employed such weapons against the countries of the Caribbean and is continuing to employ them now.

The facts incontrovertibly demonstrate, the newspaper points out, that it is precisely the American imperialists who are nurturing sinister plans for unleasing bacteriological warfare.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM CPSU

SK260903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang December 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The reply message dated December 20 reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics express thanks to you for your congratulations on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The USSR attaches great importance to the friendship with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and will strive, in the future, too, to expand and develop the relations between our two countries.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish you and all the working people of the DPRK new exploits for socialist Korea and successes in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

KIM TAE-CHUNG CALLS FOR DEMOCRACY, REUNIFICATION

SK280506 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a national leader of South Korea, demanded the release of political prisoners languishing in South Korean prisons. He made this statement upon arrival in the United States for medical treatment. According to press reports in Washington, Kim Tae-chung stressed that democracy should be restored in South Korea, and expressed his hope that Korea would be reunified on the basis of democracy and peace. Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death by the Seoul regime on fabricated charges of sedition. The sentence was commuted to a 20-year prison term by the South Korean authorities under pressure from the international community. His health seriously deteriorated in prison.

CHUGROV NOTES 'FALLOFF' IN USSR-JAPANESE TRADE

PM241109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Chugrov article: "In the Interests of Good-neighborliness"]

[Text] Twenty-five years have passed since the signing of the trade treaty between the USSR and Japan which laid the contractual legal basis of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations. A quarter of a century is a sizable period for testing the durability of these relations. During this period a great deal of practical experience in carrying out commercial transactions has been accumulated; business contacts between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Japanese trade and industrial firms, economic associations and cooperatives have become consolidated and new forms of trade and economic ties have appeared.

Certain statistics may surprise even the most fertile imagination: During the past 25 years the volume of trade between the two countries has grown from R34 million in 1958 to more than R3 billion in 1981, that is to say, it has increased by almost one hundred times!

V.N. Sushkov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, while speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, emphasized that in the development of economic cooperation between our two countries up to the present day quite good results have been achieved. Already, four major joint projects have been put into effect: two general agreements on the exploitation of Far East forestry resources, a general agreement on the construction of the first phase of the port of Vostochniy in Vrangel Bay and a general agreement on wood chips and pulp wood. At present, such large-scale projects as the development of the South Yakutia coal basin, the further exploitation of the forestry resources of the Far East and regions adjoining the Baikal-Amur railroad as well as the oil and gas exploration project on the Sakhalin shelf are being put into effect.

But are our economic relations developing as smoothly as is dictated by both countries' interests? In the 1970's Japan was among the Soviet Union's top three Western trading partners. It now occupies only fifth place on this list. What are the reasons behind such a falloff in the rate of development of ties? Unfortunately, as V.N. Sushkov observed, external pressure is being exerted on Japanese business circles with the aim of blocking the expansion of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties with our country and thwarting the implementation of accords that have already been reached. Nor can one close one's eyes to the attempts by certain Japanese circles to use the trade and economic ties between our countries as an instrument of political pressure on the Soviet Union.

The establishment of various sorts of artificial obstacles on the path of the ongoing development of mutual trade is far from helping the growth and consolidation of business contacts, trust and good-neighborliness in Soviet-Japanese relations. Washington's yardsticks are not suited to the conduct of trade between the USSR and Japan. The Soviet Union cannot regard the unilateral introduction of so-called "economic sanctions," and various sorts of bans and other restrictions on trade as other than violation of the spirit and the letter of the 1957 trade agreement.

The Soviet Union's line toward the development of all-round, equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with our Far East neighbor remains invariable. There is every reason to think there are good prospects for development of business contacts between our countries.

Of course, it is more difficult to make forecasts than it is to talk about what has already been achieved. One thing is clear: Quite a few avenues exist which could bear rich fruit in the matter of mutual cooperation.

These are principally ferrous metallurgy and cooperation in the matter of exploiting our country's very rich coal deposits and coal transportation.

The development of the major reserves, already prospected, on the Sakhalin shelf promise many advantages to both sides. New horizons, vistas of cooperation can open up too, in such an area as building robots... it is not possible to enumerate all the promising avenues. But the consolidation of business contacts must certainly entail the deepening of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

TSEDENBAL NOTES USSR HELP IN ACHIEVING SUCCESSES

PM211631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "MPRP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Dec -- A routine plenum of the MPRP Central Committee was held here today. J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of ministers, delivered a report on the results of the second year of the 5-year plan and also on the draft state plan for the development of Mongolia's national economy and culture and the draft state budget for 1983.

The plenum participants observed a minute's silence in memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, stressed in his speech that the MPR's working people, relying on the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are achieving new successes in the development of the republic's economy and culture.

Today, the speaker noted, the Mongolian people in conjunction with the working people of the land of the soviets are advancing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the reliable stronghold and vanguard of world socialism's struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a vivid example of this. The USSR's noble initiative is reinforced by subsequent constructive proposals aimed at freezing nuclear facilities and urgently banning nuclear tests.

The invariability and consistency of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, Yu. Tsedenbal stressed, was reaffirmed in the speech by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Communists and all working people of Mongolia fully support the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at deepening detente, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of strengthening peace and security in Asia.

SHEVARDNADZE GREETS LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

LD272343 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[From the 'Vremya' newscast]

[Text] In Tbilisi today, Comrade Shevardnadze received a party and state delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the republic.

The guests were acquainted with the activities of the republic's party organizations aimed at successfully carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee for implementing the USSR Food Program and the tasks of the 5-year plan.

VNA DENIES CLAIMS OF OVERTURES TO SIHANOUK

PM211617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Lies Exposed"]

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Dec -- VNA has refuted a report disseminated by Western agencies which, citing rumors in "diplomatic circles," asserted that Vietnam has sent a letter to Sihanouk and that the SRV foreign minister has allegedly declared the possibility of Sihanouk taking part in elections in Kampuchea.

This report, VNA notes, is false from start to finish. Vietnam's consistent stance is that the solution of Kampuchea's internal problems is the Kampuchean people's sovereign right. The SRV fully supports the well-known statement by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who proposed that those who "renounce cooperation with Pol Pot supporters and respect the Kampuchean Constitution" should return home.

NGUYEN CO THACH GIVES DELHI PRESS CONFERENCE

OW221141 Moscow in Vietnamese To Vietnam 1000 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The official visit to India by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister has ended. At his news conference in New Delhi, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach said that at the talks both sides discussed questions of economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation between Vietnam and India as well as a number of international affairs issues. Both sides also examined issues concerning the seventh summit of leaders of nonaligned states and governments scheduled for March 1983 in New Delhi. The comrade minister expressed satisfaction over the results of the talks.

Regarding the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution and the birth of the USSR that followed were events of historic significance for all mankind. The founding of the USSR encouraged the people of many countries, including Vietnam, to rise up in their struggle for national liberation.

Concerning Southeast Asia, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach stressed that Vietnam advocates resolving all regional problems on a step by step basis. He said: We have taken the first step, we hope the other side will do the same. He resolutely condemned the establishment of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, calling it a protective cover for the Pol Pot clique. He further said: The Kampuchean people do not want to see the mass execution regime in power again. Under the present conditions, the withdrawal of Vietnamese armed units from Kampuchea, if possible, will be carried out only after the external threat against that country has been removed.

USTINOV GREETS SRV ON VPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW230719 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, has sent a message of greetings to the SRV national defense minister, Senior General Van Tien Dung.

The message says: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the VPA [Vietnamese People Army] on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and, in my own name, I extend my sincere greetings to you, comrade, and all cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Army.

Under the VCP's leadership, the VPA has traversed a glorious path in the herioc struggle for the reunification and independence of the fatherland and for the freedom and happiness of the Vietnamese people. All VPA combatants are now constantly unholding their vigilance to defend the peaceful construction and are making positive contributions to building socialism in Vietnam.

Comrade minister: On this occasion, I wish you, comrade, and all VPA combatants new achievements in carrying out the tasks set out by the Fifth VCP Congress to continue to consolidate your country's national defense capabilities.

May the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and between the armies of our two countries be increasingly consolidated and developed.

FURTHER DETAILS ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND

Signed 23 Dec

LD231952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] In Moscow today Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, signed a protocol on mutual trade turnover and payments between Poland and the Soviet Union for 1983. The protocol assumes that the value of next year's mutual deliveries of goods will amount to $9.8 billion. Our exports to the Soviet Union will amount to $4.4 billion, whereas imports will amount to R5.4 billion. In comparison with this year, this means an increase of 14 percent in trade turnover; an increase of 12 percent in our imports and 17 percent in our exports. Deliveries of goods from the Soviet Union next year include, among other things, many types of machines and equipment as well as raw materials, including approximately 16 million tons of oil. Next year Poland will continue to deliver to the Soviet market our now traditional export goods, chiefly machines and equipment, which represent approximately 57 percent of our exports to the Soviet Union.

PAP Report

LD240934 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow 23 Dec -- (By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel) -- Polish and Soviet Foreign Trade Ministers Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Nikolay Patolichev signed a protocol on the Polish-Soviet commodity turnover and payments for 1983 here today. The protocol envisages that in 1983 the value of mutual deliveries of commodities will amount to 9,800 million roubles, including Polish exports to the USSR worth 4,400 million roubles and Polish imports imports from the USSR worth 5,400 million roubles. Over 1982, this means a 14 percent increase in mutual trade, including a 12 per cent rise in imports and a 17 percent growth of exports.

The present level of commodity exchange with the USSR has a considerable influence on the functioning of the Polish economy and the results of the Polish foreign trade. Imports from the USSR are essential in Poland's efforts to restore economic equilibrium, normalize the pace of production and improve the supplies of goods for the home market. It should be especially stressed that Soviet authorities, showing understanding for Poland's economic and payment situation, agreed that the value of Polish imports from the USSR in 1983 can exceed by almost 1,000 million roubles the value of Polish exports to the Soviet Union. The similar situation took place in 1981 and 1982. To cover the deficit, the USSR extended Poland credits on favourable terms and the repayment of the debt was rescheduled after 1985.

The financial and commodity assistance extended to Poland by the USSR considerably influences Poland's solving her economic difficulties caused by sanctions and economic and internationalitic essence of relations between our countries.

In view of economic sanctions applied by capitalist countries against Poland, the deliveries of Soviet raw materials will continue to be the main source, and in case of crude oil, natural gas, pig iron, asbestos and sawn timber they will the only source of supplies of raw materials for the Polish economy. In 1983, Poland will purchase 15.8 million tonnes of crude oil and its processed products, 6,000 million cubic metres of natural gas and 7.7 million tonnes of iron ores from the USSR. In 1983, Poland will continue the deliveries of her traditional export commodities to the Soviet market. These are chiefly machine and plant that account for about57 per cent of the Polish entire exports to the USSR. Besides, such raw materials are hard coal, coke, sulphur, sulphuric acid, rolled products, copper and calcined soda play an important part in Polish supplies. In 1983, the exports of some Polish marketables to the USSR will diminish markedly, which is dictated by the supplies conditions on the home market.

GROMYKO, FRENCH ENVOY DISCUSS NUCLEAR ARMS, TIES

LD271514 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received French Ambassador in the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud at his request.

During the conversation, the main attention was paid to questions of nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe in the light of the new initiatives on these questions advanced in the recent speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that these Soviet initiatives open the road for the attainment of an arrangement equitable for all on one of the most acute problems of the present-day international situation, and it is a duty of those who are sincerely interested in the consolidation of peace and security on the European Continent to show a serious attitude to these proposals.

Some questions of bilateral Soviet-French relations were touched upon in the conversation from the view point of their further development in different spheres, including political contacts.

France's Rejection Delivered

NC271247 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 27 (AFP) -- French Ambassador to the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud met with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today to deliver France's position on the recent Soviet proposal to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, French sources said.

The meeting was held at Mr Arnaud's request.

French Exterior Relations Minister Claude Cheysson last week rejected the proposal announced Tuesday by party chief Yuriy Andropov to reduce Soviet missiles targeted against Europe to the combined size of French and British missile arsenals.

France, not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military command, has always been opposed to including its nuclear forces in any overall European count.

GROMYKO TO VISIT FRG LATE JANUARY 1983

LD261426 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the FRG Government, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, is to pay an official visit to the FRG in the second half of January, 1983.

FRG HAMBURG ELECTION RESULTS ASSESSED

LD231120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0445 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec (TASS) -- "The population of West Germany fells increasingly sharply that the policy of the Kohl-Genscher Government is showing not only 'changes in emphasis,' but changes in substance as well, despite promises that 'continuity would be observed," writes Vladimir Mikhaylov in PRAVDA today.

He is commenting on the elections to the Hamburg Parliament, which resulted in convincing victory for the Social Democrats and in defeat for the Christian and Free Democrats.

The fundamental significance of the voting in Hamburg, says the author, was that it took place "at the halfway point" between the change in leadership in Bonn last autumn and the general parliamentary elections planned for next spring. "The results of the voting in the old Hanseatic town cannot of course serve as a reliable key to understanding the distribution of political forces in the country as a whole. However, they are seen in the FRG as an "important signal" pointing to definite changes in the mood of the population."

"Fear for the future" says the commentary, is growing because of the tendencies of the new government in foreign policy. "The population is troubled by the slavish attitude with which the new bosses in Bonn echo Washington, supporting its aggressive ideas. The result is the loss of the 'capital of independence' acquired by the FRG during the years when it took an active part in the process of international detente. It would appear that Bonn has such need of it now. Without it the FRG is deprived of the opportunity effectively to influence the U.S. position in a decisive period when Washington is trying one way or another to deploy its new medium-range missiles on European soil."

"The future will show whether the 'Hamburg signal' has been correctly received," concludes the paper.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVED BY FINLAND'S KOIVISTO

PM221149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "President's Reception"]

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Dec (TASS) -- President M. Koivisto of Finland has received USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev, who is on a visit here, and is heading the Soviet delegation at the 27th session of the Soviet-Finnish standing intergovernmental commission on economic cooperation and at the talks on trade between the two countries in 1983.

Questions of further developing Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation were touched on during the conversation that took place.

USSR Ambassador to Finland V.M. Sobolev was present at the conversation.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS

LD232344 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: Soviet-Finnish relations are a patent example of how fruitful the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act can be. This conclusion, made during a meeting Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland in the Kremlin December 22, is confirmed by the entire 35 year-old experience of the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland on the sound basis of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1948.

This experience shows that relations between the two countries are developing in an ascending order on the basis of goodneighborliness and mutual benefit.

Successfully developing trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation based on the long-term program for the period ending in 1995 testifies to the efficient use by the partners of the possibilities offered by international division of labor.

A high level of reciprocal trade which topped five billion roubles a year accords with the economic interests of both countries and strengthens the material foundation of goodneighborliness and friendship between them. Finland ranks second among the Soviet Union's Western partners. The Soviet Union for its part is Finland's largest trade partner.

One of the major areas of Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation is the joint construction of industrial and other facilities in both countries. For instance, the nuclear power plants built in Finland with the Soviet Union's assistance or a major iron and steel plant at Raahe; and the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper works modernised and expanded with the help of Finnish companies; and, of course, the Kostomuksha ore concentration works, the first phase of which went into operation in December. Part of its output is to be delivered to Finland. Thousands of Finnish specialists are working at various construction sites in the Soviet Union, specifically at the long-distance Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline. In conditions of the aggravating economic crisis in the West all this is major importance for Finland.

Cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of foreign policy is of great significance surpassing the framework of bilateral relations. Finland was one of the trail blazers in European detente. The "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" reflects Finland's desire to pursue a peaceful neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security, and to maintain friendly relations with all countries. It is precisely in Helsinki that the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed. This document continues to be a sound foundation for promoting detente, understanding and cooperation in Europe. Finland was the initiator of proclaiming northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. This initiative supported by the Soviet Union acquires all the greater significance at a time when the international situation has deteriorated. Military detente measures in northern Europe would promote a better climate on the entire European Continent.

PORTUGAL'S POLITICAL 'CRISES' WORSENING

LD241619 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Lisbon December 24 TASS -- The political crisis, which has been brought about in Portugal by the resignation of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao and his government, is growing acute. The Political Commission of the Social-Democratic Party (PSD) -- the leading force of the ruling Democratic Alliance bloc -- has been unable to name the candidacy of a new head of cabinet in order to offer it to the president of the republic. According to Portuguese press reports, the PSD leaders offered the post to former Prime Minister Carlos Alberto Mota Pinto. However, he stated that he declined to accept the offer, for there is now a lack of conditions which would make it possible to create a stable government.

The present government crisis has been caused by the failure of the cabinet's economic policy, by the sharpening of differences between the parties of the ruling Democratic Alliance. The crisis was accelerated by the bloc's serious defeat at the December 12 municipal elections.

Unemployment in Portugal has now amounted to 13 per cent of the active labour force. The rate of inflation exceeded twenty per cent, and the deficit of the balance of trade reached 3,000 million dollars.

The leftwing forces of Portugal, the Portuguese Communists, in the first place, demand dissolution of parliament and the holding of early general elections.

On Monday the president of the republic begins consultations with political parties on a settlement of the crisis.

U.S. PRESSURES AUSTRIA ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD241625 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 24 Dec 82

["Relations of Equal Partners" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Vladimir Nikolayev writes:

Austria's export to the Soviet Union grew by thirty percent over the past 1981 year, and is continuing to grow in the current year. The value of yearly trade between the two countres has reached nearly two billion dollars. More and more Austrian consumer goods appear at Soviet shops. Austrian firms are building in Belorussia a highly productive metallurgical plant on a "turn key" basis, working ahead of schedule. Another "de luxe" passenger river boat is being built at Austrian shipyards for the Soviet Union.

The development of mutually beneficial trade on a balanced basis reflects the good political climate in relations between the two countries.

One is bewildered in this connection by Washington's unceremonious campaign of pressure on neutral Austria, and attempts to show it how to conduct its trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Pentagon representatives have gone as far as claiming that Austria renders direct military support to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union invariably backs equal and mutually beneficial relations with all countries irrespective of their social system. It was pointed out at the talks during the visit to the Soviet Union in May this year by Austria's Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger that Soviet-Austrian cooperation rests on mutual respect and confidence and is an essential factor in the life of the European Continent.

Austria and the USSR were the first to start long-term cooperation in the field of energy. Way back in 1968 they signed an agreement on Soviet natural gas deliveries for the Austrian economy. The first step was made last autumn in another promising area: a contract was signed on exchange of electricity via Czechoslovak territory.

The Soviet Union and Austria have big plans for developing economic, scientific and technical, and industrial cooperation which are based on a long-term programme for the current decade. This programme was specified at the September session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian inter-governmental commission. The session planned, in particular, measures for further development of both traditional and new forms of cooperation, primarily in industrial production, construction of industrial projects on a compensation basis, and in joint ventures on the markets of developing countries.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- Mr Yuliy Vorontsov is to be the next ambassador of the Soviet Union to France, replacing Mr Chervonenko, who is going back to Moscow. Mr Vorontsov has hitherto been the Soviet ambassador to India, and also led the Soviet delegation at the CSCE in Belgrade in 1978. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Dec 82 LD]

TEHRAN DEMONSTRATION RESULTS IN 'STRONG PROTEST'

LD271608 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 27 Dec 82

["Hostile Action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran December 27 TASS -- On December 27 a large group of riotous elements organised and directed by certain circles have assembled with the obvious connivance of the Iranian authorities in front of the Soviet Embassy in Iran to stage an anti-Soviet action. The participants in it, shouting anti-Soviet slogans, tried to make their way to the grounds of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and ripped the Soviet state flag from the mast. As a consequence of these actions the exterritoriality of the Soviet Embassy was violated and lives of Soviet citizens were jeopardized.

All these events took place although the Iranian authorities had been forewarned by the Soviet side about the hostile action that was being prepared against the Soviet Embassy.

A strong protest has been lodged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran over the act of hostility against the Soviet Embassy in Tehran.

Speculation on Demonstration's Cause

LD272328 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 27 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] This report from Tehran cannot fail to cause outrage. On 27 December a large group of riotous elements organized and directed by certain circles had assembled in front of the Soviet Embassy in Iran with the obvious connivance of the Iranian authorities in order to stage an anti-Soviet action. The participants, while shouting anti-Soviet slogans, tried to make their way into the grounds of the Soviet Embassy and ripped the Soviet flag from its mast. As a result of these actions, the exter-retoriality of the Soviet Embassy was violated and lives of Soviet citizens were jeopardized.

All these events took place even though the Iranian authorities had been forewarned by the Soviets about the hostile action that was being prepared against the Soviet Embassy.

A strong protest has been lodged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran over the act of hostility against the Soviet Embassy in Tehran.

At the moment, it is difficult to judge the reason for the action. Certain circles are fanning an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the continuing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The attitude of our country to this pointless bloodshed, which has cost thousands of lives on both sides and has caused incalculable suffering to both the Iranian and the Iraqi peoples, bloodshed from which only the imperialist circles stand to gain, is well known. From the very first day of this conflict, the Soviet Union has been decisively and consistently advocating an end to it and a settlement by peaceful means. However, a fresh exacerbation has taken place in recent days on the fronts of the Iran-Iraq war. It is reported that following a number of offensive operations by Iranian forces, Iraqi forces have recently launched counterattacks by land and in the air against the Iranian Armed Forces.

It is clear that both the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and the anti-Soviet action in Tehran play into the hands of imperialist forces, which are striving to maintain tension and establish domination in this region.

PRIMAKOV VIEWS LEBANON, MIDEAST SITUATION

NC270900 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 20-26 Dec 82 pp 30-35

[Interview granted by Yevgeniy M. Primakov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of its Institute of Oriental Studies to MONDAY MORNING's correspondent Claude Khoury "last week"; place not given -- written answers given in English]

[Text] A senior Soviet official told MONDAY MORNING last week that Israel had started diverting the waters of Lebanon's Litani River, and that its demand for a 45-kilometer security zone in Lebanon was without doubt an attempt to annex south Lebanese territory up to the Litani.

Answering MONDAY MORNING's questions in writing, academician Yevgeniy M. Primakov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of its Institute of Oriental Studies, affirmed the following post-Brezhnev Soviet positions on Lebanon and the Middle East:

The Soviet Union's attitude towards the presence of the American-French-Italian multinational force in Lebanon "can be characterized as restraint growing into suspicion."

The Soviet Union does not doubt the motives of France and Italy, which probably joined the force to prevent the annihilation of the Palestinian fighters and leadership, but it does not believe that "the United States proceeded only from these considerations, if from them at all." The U.S. troops in Sinai and in Lebanon are part of "a system... ensuring permanent U.S. military presence in the region. Is this not dangerous?"

A UN peace force for Lebanon would be far better, "more independent," than a multinational force whose backbone is the troops "of a country which arms Israel, acts as its guardian, supports and helps it"; a country which virtually supported Israel's thrust through the lines of the UN interim force in (south) Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the Israeli leaders' refusal to allow UN to enter Beirut during the siege of the Lebanese capital.

The Soviet Union has consistently supported the independence, sovereignty and integrity in Lebanon (it wasn't Soviet troops that "invaded" Lebanon in 1958, Primakov remarked), and it now opposes the Israeli demand for a 45-kilometer security zone in south Lebanon.

The demand "is nothing but an attempt to annex part of Lebanon... as far as the Litani River. The venture assumes a sinister meaning in view of the fact that work has started to divert Litani water."

The Soviet Union, as its new leader Yuriy Andropov told the Arab "committee of seven" when it visited Moscow this month, has not and will not change its Middle Eastern policy of siding "with the righteous cause of the Arabs, with their struggle against Israeli aggression, for freedom, independence and a just peace in the Middle East."

Moscow supports the peace plan the Arab chiefs of state agreed on in Fes. The Fes plan is "poles apart" from U.S. President Ronald Reagan's September peace initiative, which was "conceived to prevent the Fes conference from shaping a common Arab platform as regards a Middle East settlement," but the Arab plan is similar to the Soviet peace proposals.

The Fes plan will succeed only "if Israel gives up, or is forced to give up, its unrestrained expansionism, if the United States stops backing Israel's annexationist course, and if the Arabs join forces to abolish the consequences of the 1967 aggression and Israel's aggression against Lebanon in 1982." The accent is on the third "if," because "it could neutralize" the first two.

The Soviet Union supports the current talks between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan on Palestinian self-determination and a possible Jordanian-Palestinian confederation -- "provided that their accord would not deprive the Palestinians of their right to self-determination and a national home but would facilitate the implementation of this right."

America's refusal to recognize the PLO is a reflection of its refusal to recognize "the Middle East reality," and is comparable to its refusal to recognize the international reality when it refused to recognize the Soviet Union for many years.

Neither the PLO nor Lebanon's leftist forces were "disappointed" by the Soviet Union during the Israeli invasion, because neither had "counted on fighting with the hands of other people." However, they fought with Soviet weapons, and Moscow also supported them with its contacts with Washington (which "had a very effective restraining character"), Western Europe and the UN.

Moscow also "supplied Syria with considerable consignments of weapons which, undoubtedly, enhanced its defense capacity."

The outcome of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was by no means a blow to Soviet prestige. The Palestinians, far from being defeated, showed the world that they could resist the Israelis for a long time and then "left with their heads proudly raised."

"If an attempt to annihilate the Palestinians fails and the USSR's allies become stronger, does this point to the damage of Soviet interests?" Primakov asked:

His full answers, written in English, follow:

[Question] How do you assess Soviet-Lebanese relations in the light of the Israeli invasion and its consequences?

[Answer] Soviet-Lebanese relations have always developed on the basis of friendship, cooperation, the considerations of each other's interests and non-interference in domestic affairs.

When Lebanon was invaded, at times, by foreign troops, as was the case in 1958, for example, these were not Soviet troops. If anyone claimed part of Lebanese territory, this was not the Soviet Union.

If anyone exploited the internecine struggle and enmity in Lebanon, this, of course, was not the Soviet Union.

The USSR stood and stands for the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the inviolability of its borders, and the spread of the power of the central government to the entire territory of the country. The Soviet Union wants Lebanon to emerge, as quickly as possible, from the difficult situation in which it finds itself as a result of many years of struggle at home and also, undoubtedly to a greater extent, due to the Israeli aggression.

You know that the head of the Soviet state sent a message of greetings to the new president of Lebanon, Amin Al-Jumayyil, which demonstrates, clearly and unambiguously, the USSR's immutably positive and good attitude to the central Lebanese authorities.

[Question] What is the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the presence in Lebanon of the multinational force, including U.S. Marines, particularly after President Brezhnev reacted negatively to the deployment of U.S. troops in Lebanon?

[Answer] The attitude to the multinational force in Lebanon can be characterized as restraint growing into suspicion.

Of course, it might be that those European countries which contributed their contingents to the multinational force wanted to ensure the safe evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon. There was the need for this. It was absolutely clear, if only judging by Tel Aviv's initial proposals as regards the character and forms of this evacuation, that Israel was planning the annihilation of the Palestinian fighters, especially the Palestinian leadership. Was this not evidenced by Begin's persistent demand that the Palestinians surrender weapons before evacuation and the PLO leadership leave Beirut in complete isolation, as the last column? The massacres at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps showed that the Israeli bosses and their henchmen would stop at nothing.

However, I do not think that the United States proceeded only from these considerations, if from them at all, when it agreed to send its Marines to Lebanon. It is thought, and with every reason, that the United States thus wants to acquire just another permanent station for its troops in the region. The precedent was created by the Camp David deal, on the strength of which U.S. paratroopers were stationed on the Israeli-Egyptian border in Sinai. I want to stress that these paratroopers make a battalion of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division. I gave you the number of the division because it is a strike unit of America's RDF. Some time ago the United States made public an RDF deployment scheme: a battalion of the 82nd division goes out to ensure the landing of the division's other formations which, in their turn, secure the bridgehead for the transfer of other RDF units. In this way, the United States has succeeded in ensuring its first contingent, responsible for the transfer of RDF units, a permanent station in Sinai.

Today we see that a second U.S. contingent has been billeted in Lebanon for an unlimited period. Hence we can speak about a system, and I say it emphatically, ensuring permanent U.S. military presence in the region. Is this not dangerous?

[Question] Were the Lebanese left-wing forces and their Palestinian allies right in expressing disappointment with the USSR's position during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of West Beirut?

[Answer] As far as I know, the Lebanese left-wing forces and the Palestinian resistance movement did not experience any disappointment with the Soviet position because, as the Palestinian leaders and the leaders of the Lebanese progressive forces bluntly said, they had never counted on "fighting with the hands of other people." There simply could have been no disappointment in this connection. In a recent interview with PRAVDA, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, highly appraised the USSR's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, stressing that the Palestinians used Soviet weapons. As for aid and support in other forms, the Soviet Union rendered them to the best of its ability. This refers to the USSR's contacts with the American leadership, which, as many admit, had a very effective restraining character, to Soviet activities in the United Nations, and to the USSR's bilateral contacts with West European countries.

Also, the Soviet Union had supplied Syria with considerable consignments of weapons which, undoubtedly, enhanced its defense capacity. At a Syrian trade union congress in November 1982, President Hafiz al-Asad spoke highly about the quality of the Soviet combat technology handled by the Syrian Army. The Soviet Union has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Syria, which strengthens Syria's defense capability in the most unambiguous manner.

[Question] Do you agree that the events of last summer in Lebanon, including the withdrawal of the PLO and the Arab deterrent forces from Beirut, were a blow to the USSR's prestige and interests in this region?

[Answer] No, I don't. This would have damaged the USSR's interests and prestige if the Palestinians had left Beirut defeated and indifferent to further struggle for their national rights. That was not the case. They left with their heads proudly raised, having shown the world that they could resist the Israeli aggressors, armed to the teeth, for a long time. This withdrawal was not a defeat, but a political victory, albeit in a specific form, for the Palestinians who have reinforced their positions and prestige in the world. If an attempt to annihilate the Palestinians fails and the USSR's allies become stronger, does this point to the damage of Soviet interests?

[Question] Does Moscow support the Lebanese-Israeli moves to ensure the security of south Lebanon so as to find an optimal solution, in view of Israel's passionate desire to establish a 45-km-wide security zone along its northern border?

[Answer] No, it does not. It is absolutely clear that Israel's "passionate desire" to create a 45-km-wide zone along its northern border is nothing but an attempt to annex part of Lebanon. A state can establish a security zone in its territory, not in that of another country. More than that, at the present stage of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, this is, apparently, the most dangerous feature, or, at least, one of the most dangerous features of Israeli policy. For all the camouflage of Israel's real intentions with respect to this 24-km-wide zone, particularly the allegations that it would be under the control of a puppet of Lebanese origin, or even the "consent" to the Israeli military absence in the whole of that area, this is an attempt to alienate from Lebanon lands as far as the Litani River. This venture assumes a sinister meaning in view of the fact that work has started to divert Litani water.

[Question] What do you think of the future role of UN troops in Lebanon?

[Answer] I have never thought, without reservations, that UN troops can stabilize the situation. However, in the prevailing circumstances, I think that they are, of course, much better than the multinational force. It is for the simple reason that UN troops could be more independent than the multinational force, whose backbone consists of an American unit, a unit of a country which arms Israel, acts as its guardian, supports and helps it.

In a bid to protect the interests of its Israeli ally, the United States actually supported Israel's brazen cynicism with respect to the United Nations. When General Sharon's tanks pierced the positions of the UN emergency force, as a knife goes through butter, having thus greatly insulted the international community as a whole, and when the Israeli leaders refused to admit to Lebanon UN observers and even the UN security general who wanted to make an inspection tour of the place, the United States practically supported all these actions by Israel.

[Question] Do you think that Reagan's initiative and the Fes peace plan have a chance to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict? How can they be tallied with the late President Brezhnev's viewpoint of a comprehensive regional settlement?

[Answer] I wouldn't raise the question the way you do. Reagan's initiative and the Fes plan are by far not identical. I for one think that Reagan's plan was conceived to prevent the Fes conference from shaping a common Arab platform as regards a Middle East settlement.

That these two plans are diametrically opposite is borne out by the fact that one of the fundamental provisions of the Fes initiative is the establishment of a Palestinian national home, while Reagan's plan negates this indisputable right of the Palestinian people.

You probably also know that, in sharp contrast to the Fes initiative, Reagan's plan excludes from the peace process the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

These plans being poles apart explains the USSR's diametrically opposite attitude to them. The Soviet Union supported the all-Arab initiative formulated in Fes. In this connection, the Soviet press stressed the similarity of many elements of the Fes initiative with the proposals which had been reiterated by Soviet leaders on many occasions. The Soviet proposals combine the demands of the Israeli military withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the creation of a state of their own, and the safe and independent existence of all the states in the region.

I think that the Fes plan could have a real chance, but with a few "ifs": If Israel gives up, or is forced to give up, its unrestrained expansionism, if the United States stops backing Israel's annexationist course, and if the Arabs join forces to abolish the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression and Israel's aggression against Lebanon in 1982. I believe that in this particular case the last "if" is the main one, because it could neutralize the first two mentioned things.

[Question] What is your view of the current Jordanian-PLO talks to explore ways and means to ensure the Palestinians' self-determination in the context of confederation with Jordan?

[Answer] I think that these talks are a positive factor. If the PLO wants to solve this question together with Jordan, then, apparently, no one should impede their efforts. Of course, provided that their accord would not deprive the Palestinians of their right to self-determination and a national home, but would facilitate the implementation of this right.

[Question] Do you think that after the PLO withdrawal from Lebanon the PLO has ceased to be a military force and should become a political movement?

[Answer] I do not think that the PLO is not a military force any longer. Long before the events in Lebanon, the PLO had been becoming increasingly mature and combining all forms of struggle for the rights of the Palestinians. I want to say in this connection that the political methods of struggle were assuming a place of growing importance in PLO activities before the events in Lebanon. This diversity of the forms of struggle yielded positive results, if only by strengthening, indisputably, the PLO's positions in the occupied territories, and raising its international prestige, particularly in the developed capitalist countries.

[Question] Do you think that an official U.S.-PLO dialogue is necessary to restore peace and justice in the region? Are you for the mutual recognition of the PLO and Israel?

[Answer] The USA's desire to start an official dialogue with the PLO could be evaluated as Washington's recognition of the Middle East reality. This reality reveals itself, in particular, in the PLO, not any other organization, representing the Palestinian people and being authorized to speak on their behalf. It is not always that the United States immediately adjusts its views to the reality. Thus, although America did not recognize the Soviet Union for many years, the Soviet state did not disappear, but was growing in strength. In the long run, the United States had to discard its initial negativism.

[Question] Will the Soviet Middle East policy change with Brezhnev's death?

[Answer] Among the main characteristics of Soviet policy is its continuity and the immutability of its principles. During a recent Moscow talk of Soviet leaders with the delegation of the "committee of the seven," Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed the immutability of the USSR's policy of principle with respect to the Middle East -- the Soviet Union has always sided and will side with the righteous cause of the Arabs, with their struggle against Israeli aggression, for freedom, independence and a just peace in the Middle East.

CAIRO PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY PRIVILEGES

PM230955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec -- U.S. plans to use Egyptian territory to secure U.S. goals in the Near East are causing growing concern among the country's progressive public.

The newspaper AL-AHALI, organ of the National Progressive (left) Party, notes, for instance, that the task of the U.S. Central Command created by the Pentagon is to lead the Rapid Deployment Forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. The command's plans include the use of Egyptian territory, in particular, the military base on the Red Sea coast at Ra's-Banas, within the framework of the so-called "military privileges" promised to Washington by former President as-Sadat.

The newspaper stresses that the granting of such "privileges" to American troops is entirely contrary to Egypt's interests and detrimental to its national sovereignty.

PALESTINIAN, ISRAELI CP'S ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

LD231436 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- A joint declaration of the Palestinian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Israel was circulated at a press conference here today, in which Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, and Suleyman an-Najaba, a member of the political bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, took part. The declaration was adopted as a result of recent talks between delegations of the two parties, their first official meeting.

Both parties asserted in the declaration that the Israeli-U.S. aggression in Lebanon is a result of the Camp David Accords and strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. They strongly condemned the war crimes and genocide perpetrated by Israel, the Israeli-U.S. barbarous aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. Both parties demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor forces from Lebanon, the cessation of U.S. military and political intervention in that country and the punishment of the war criminals.

The Communist Party of Israel and the Palestinian Communist Party believe that the war in Lebanon has proved that the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionist ruling circles to solve the Palestinian problem and the Israeli-Arab conflict by military means are doomed to failure. The heroic resistance of the Palestinian Arab people and the Lebanese patriotic movement, international solidarity, the assistance of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all the forces of peace and progress in the world to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples -- all this has contributed decisively to the failure of the aggressors.

The Palestinian and the Israeli Communists emphasised that the treacherous Israeli-U.S. aggression has not come to an end.

The aggressors insist on realising their basic objectives, and this carries in its wake the danger of the renewal of war and widening its dimensions. Therefore, the task of the hour is to intensify the struggle for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Both parties believe that the establishment of just and comprehensive peace should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories, which were occupied since 1977, and the evacuation of all Israeli colonial settlements from there, respect of the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state and the solution of the problem of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with the U.S. resolutions, respect of the right of all states in the region, including the future independent Palestinian state and the state of Israel, to independent existence and peaceful life, within secured and recognised borders to be secured by international guarantees. [sentence as received]

The Communist Party of Israel and the Palestinian Communist Party rejected the so-called "Reagan plan," which is intended to prevent just peace and to infringe the independence of the peoples of the Middle East. This plan is meant to transform the region into one big American military base directed against the national and social liberation movements, and against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The plan is intended to save the Camp David deal from ignominious defeat.

Both parties declared their support to the Soviet plan for achieving peace in the Middle East, which was put forward in September 1982. They demanded the convocation of an international conference for establishing peace in the Middle East with the participation, on equal footing, of all the parties concerned, including the PLO. The Palestinian and Israeli communists supported the Fes conference resolutions related to the Palestine problem. Both parties believe that the fulfillment of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of just Israel-Palestinian peace are in the interest of all the peoples of the region, and in the interest of peace and security in the whole world.

The Palestinian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Israel highly praised the Leninist peace policy conducted by the Soviet Union and its many peace initiatives aiming at safeguarding humanity against atomic catastrophe and at strengthening world peace.

They said concluding the declaration that they believe that deep friendly relations that exist between them are a great victory to the noble cause of peace, national liberation and communism. The fraternal relations between the two parties are symbolising the future relations between the peoples of Palestine and Israel.

ZAMBIAN PREMIER RESPONDS TO ANDROPOV SPEECH

LD272142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast: statement by Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, in English with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] It is important to all the countries of the world what foreign policy course is pursued by the Soviet Union. Comrade Andropov's report gives a precise analysis of the international situation, and -- which is very important -- once again confirms the devotion of the Soviet Union to the policy of peace, detente and cooperation. For the peoples living in Africa and Latin Ameirca, it is very important that the land of the soviets will continue to support the national liberation movement. This is also of particular importance to such countries as Zambia, which is building a new life, and for our neighbor Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, the peoples of which are waging a struggle for independence and against racism. [Walumino Mundia is shown speaking into microphone]

USSR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MAPUTO 21 DEC

EA262358 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 26 Dec 82

[From the armed forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Colonel-General [A.N. Zotov], head of the Main Directorate of the General Staff [title as heard], arrived in Maputo on Tuesday morning at the invitation of Lt Gen [Sebastiao Marcos Mabote], chief of the General Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]. At Mavalane International Airport the Soviet delegation was met by Maj Gen Americo Mpfum and other senior officers of the Mozambican Armed Forces.

The Soviet colonel-general has made a working visit to some provinces of our country, the visit being part of an exchange of experiences and relations between the two armed forces.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CAPE VERDE

PM221603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.G. Grintsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukranian Communist Party's Sumy Obkom, has returned to Moscow. It traveled to the Republic of Cape Verde in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

USSR-ANGOLA FISHING COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

AB221330 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The second session of the joint Angola-Soviet committee in session yesterday in Moscow ended its work on cooperation in fishing sectors. During the closing session, the two sides signed a protocol agreement on the necessity to increase Soviet assistance for the development of the Angolan fishing industry. The agreement indicates that formulation of Angolan cadres will be continued to be carried out at the Soviet institute concerning this field.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV MEET ARGENTINE CP GROUP

LD271836 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- A meeting of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev with a delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina which participated in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held today. The delegation consisted of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Fava and member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina Irena Rodrigues.

Representatives of both parties expressed concern over the development of international situation which aggravated sharply as a result of the United States course at heightening international tension, at confrontation with the world of socialism, the U.S. policy of diktat and flouting sovereign rights of peoples. The threat of thermonuclear war represented by the most aggressive militaristic circles of imperialism increased seriously.

The participants in the meeting expressed firm confidence that man-hating plans of instigators of new war can be frustrated. There is no task of greater importance for all peaceful and democratic forces of the world now as that of resolutely exposing these plans, of protesting against imperialism's aggressive course, of barring the road to its adventuristic actions.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Argentina emphasised special significance of the new peace initiatives advanced in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov at the celebration meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This is a new vivid evidence of the Soviet Union's deep adherence to the cause of peace. These initiatives are aimed at lessening military danger and improving the international situation, at curbing the arms race and achieving arms reduction.

Both sides declared for further development of Soviet-Argentine relations, for the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Argentina.

Matters of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Argentina were also discussed.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality characteristic of relations between the two parties.

RAUL CASTRO PRESENTS AWARDS TO ACADEMY, OFFICERS

LD232222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The Cuban Antonio Maceo Order is on the banner of the Lenin Military Political Academy. The award has been bestowed for outstanding services in the training of highly qualified cadres of political officers for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

The order was pinned to the banner of the academy by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

Comrade Castro Ruz also presented a group of Soviet generals and officers with combat cooperation medals. Present at the award ceremony was Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

LD171824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, ambassador of the United States of Mexico to the Soviet Union, in connection with the end of his mission and final departure from Moscow.

During the conversation, Soviet-Mexican relations and certain international problems of mutual interest were touched upon. In this respect, the coincidence in principle of the positions of the Soviet Union and Mexico on such key areas as the strengthening of peace, halting the arms race, and strengthening international security was stated. The readiness of both sides to continue to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in various directions was also confirmed.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Ambassador Meets Aliyev

PM241121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 17 December G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Romero Kolbeck, Mexican ambassador to the USSR, at his request.

In the course of a conversation conducted in a friendly atmosphere, a mutual desire was expressed to further develop mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Mexico and cooperation between the two countries in strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

SURINAME WILL NOT YIELD TO FOREIGN 'BLACKMAIL'

PY171818 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From "Latin American Events From the Soviet Viewpoint"]

[Text] An attempt to stage a coup failed in Suriname last week. I remind you that Suriname, which used to be a Netherlands colony, is a country located in the northeastern part of South America.

A process of progressive socioeconomic changes was begun in Suriname a few years ago by the progressive military officers headed by Lt Col Daysi Bouterse. These progressive changes have put foreign capital at stake in Suriname. [words indistinct] the U.S. and Netherlands companies. The latest coup attempt was inspired [words indistinct] foreign forces that besieged Suriname's Government [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] Western world media have announced a propaganda campaign against Suriname. The United States and the Netherlands are threatening to impose (?repressive) measures against Suriname. However, Suriname will not yield to any foreign blackmail.

Here is a report in this regard from Paramaribo, Suriname's capital:

Suriname's Government will continue with the process of progressive socioeconomic changes despite the counterrevolutionary attacks and the threats made by Washington and by some of the Western world's powerful countries, Lt Col Daysi Bouterse, president of Suriname's National Military Council, asserted during an interview with the national news agency in Paramaribo.

Lt Col Bouterse stated that Suriname's authorities are drawing up a series of measures to counteract the repressive measure implemented by the Netherlands -- a former colonial power -- consisting of suspending economic aid to Suriname in violation of the existing commitments.

The (?council) of government will release an official response to the declaration made by the U.S. Department of State, which has also threatened to suspend economic aid and to review its relations with Suriname.

WARSHIPS COMPLETE OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

PM211323 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent A. Antonov: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Havana, 13 Dec -- The official friendly visit to Cuba of a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the large ASW ship Admiral Isakov, the patrol vessel Rezvyy, a submarine and the tanker Genrikh Gasanov under the command of Vice Admiral V.S. Kruglyakov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, has ended.

During the visit, the detachment's command was received by Army General R. Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and there were meetings with Vice Admiral A. Santamaria Cuadrado, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and other Cuban military leaders.

Cuba warmly welcomed the Soviet seamen. Numerous inhabitants of Havana and Cienfuegos visited the ships and familiarized themselves with the course of the northern fleet seamen's preparation for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The Soviet seamen made excursions to sites of the Cuban people's historical and revolutionary glory, laid a wreath at the monument to Cuba's national hero, Jose Marti, visited the "Granma" Memorial and Playa Giron and attended a mass meeting to mark the 26th anniversary of the landing of the valiant Cuban patriots headed by F. Castro from the yacht Granma and revolutionary Armed Forces day.

The Soviet warships' visit to Cuba, the local press notes, will promote the further consolidation of the fraternal ties between the two countries and the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

SPEECHES AT 21, 22 DEC KREMLIN MEETINGS

Solomentsev Speech

LD211934 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at the 21 December Kremlin meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] In a close alliance and in fraternal interaction with the peoples of other union republics, the working people of Soviet Russia have radically rebuilt in a socialist manner their economy, spiritual life and entire everyday life, and have achieved truly historic victories. They are rightly proud of their highly developed industry and mechanized agriculture and of outstanding achievements in science and culture.

Over the past 60 years the national income in the republic has grown 160 times, industrial output has grown by almost 500 times and that of agriculture by more than 41 times. On the basis of a steadfast economic upturn, the living standard of people is constantly rising. In the last 11 years alone, real incomes of the republic's population have increased by more than 50 percent. Housing conditions have improved for almost half the inhabitants of the Russian Federation. The economy of Soviet Russia and that of every region in it is developing harmoniously as an integral component of the country's socialist economy.

A feeling of special satisfaction is provided by the unprecedented ascent to the heights of progress by the formerly backward outlying national districts. Developing at accelerated rates, they have drawn level with the traditional industrial centers of the Russian Federation. In the autonomous republics, oblasts and okrugs, industrial output over these 60 years has increased by hundreds and thousands of times.

A graphic example of progress in the conditions of socialism is shown by the radical changes in the life of the minor peoples of the north. In a short time they have travelled a path equal to centuries. Such changes have rightly been called the feats of Soviet people. The basis of all the successes of the Russian Federation, as of the country as a whole, is the united work of the Soviet peoples, brother peoples and the wisdom of our party's policy and its indestructible faithfulness to the immortal cause of Lenin.

The November CPSU Central Committee plenum reaffirmed the continuity of the party's political course for further strengthening the economic and defensive might of our motherland, as well as raising the people's well-being and guaranteeing peace. Tasks of immense importance have been set in today's profound and pithy report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The theoretical provisions and conclusions of the report are of primary importance for the further development of relations between nationalities, for the triumph of the principles of socialist internationalism, for all-round progress of Soviet society and for the consolidation of positions of socialism and peace. The prepositions and conclusions of the report will, without doubt, be met with ardent and unanimous approval of communists and of the whole Soviet people. [applause]

Comrades! It was the behest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that the indestructible friendship of Soviet peoples should be cherished as the apple of one's eye, that it should be strengthened in struggle and in labor. That behest is being invariably followed by Lenin's Communist Party and its Central Committee. [applause]

Allow me to give an assurance to the participants in the festive meeting, representing all the peoples of our country, that the working people of Soviet Russia will always be

true to the fraternal friendship of the peoples and will continue selflessly to serve the cause of our party and the cause of communism. [applause]

Hungary's Kadar

LD211920 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (MTI) -- Today the joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, held in the Kremlin Congress Palace to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, was addressed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the attending Hungarian party and state delegation.

By way of introduction Janos Kadar said: "It is a great honour for us to convey to you, and the great Soviet people the warm greetings and friendly good wishes of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

"The six decades of the Soviet state, established by the great Lenin, were the years of struggle, strenuous work and heroic accomplishment of duties. The Soviet power was victorious in the civil war and the struggle against intervention, repelled the treacherous attack of fascism and passed the test of the years of cold war. The Soviet people, led by its party, has achieved epoch-making results in the building of a new society and the prosperity of the country. The great achievements, mentioned by our friend, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are indelible from the pages of world history.

"The history of the Soviet Union proves that people, working classes, nations and nationalities united as brothers can achieve great results after being liberated from capitalist exploitation, the shackle of feudalism and national oppression. The historical achievements of the Soviet people clearly prove the imperishable truth of the vital force of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the superiority of the socialist social system and the justness of the Leninist policy towards nationalities.

"The historical experiences of the Soviet Union constitute intellectual values for the whole progressive mankind, which cannot be ignored and can be utilized by nations that follow the path of building socialism with regard to each country's possibilities, development and national characteristics. Hungarian communists and the supporters of socialists ideas in Hungary, consider Soviet experiences this way. We respect the Soviet people as the pioneer of social progress and our liberator, and congratulate our great friend on the results achieved so far and wish further successes in communist building work and peace to enjoy the outcome of its labour."

"The Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet state opened a new epoch in the history of mankind. The existence and dynamic development of the Soviet Union has fundamentally changed the aspect of world. The realization of socialist ideas gave impetus to the oppressed and exploited millions, the international working class movement, the progressive movements of the world and the independence struggle of peoples living under colonial yoke. The Soviet Union, the first socialist country of the world, had a decisive role in the defeating of fascism. The victory over fascism has created new power relations in the world.

"By the establishment of new socialist countries, socialism has become a world system, the colonial system has broken up, and peoples, who became master of their own fate, are looking for and find the ways of social development.

The existence of the great Soviet Union, the community of socialist countries established on the basis of theories and fundamental interests, and developing countries that want to be free from political oppression, economic exploitation and imperialist dependence, constitute a decisive factor in current world situation. The force and policy of the Soviet Union has a decisive role in that the Leninist idea of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems is a reality and that war is avoidable.

"Now the world faces many tense and unsolved political and economic problems. The arms race that has been increased by the efforts of NATO leading circles, a danger that threatens people's peace, is added to all these problems. But we still trust. We think that the peaceful intentions and defence power of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the peace efforts of the socialist countries and peoples, and the joint efforts of sober and detente-wishing bourgeois political circles will be effective enough. We support to settle debated issues through negotiations by taking all interests into consideration. We know that we have to do much for this purpose, however, we believe that our just stand, which guarantees mutual security at a lower level of armament, will enforce and manking proceeds toward a peaceful future and not toward self-destruction." [sentence as received]

"The political situation is firm in the Hungarian People's Republic," said the first secretary of the HSWP CC. Our people, following and supporting the directives of the party's 12th congress, is working on the building of an advanced socialist society and the protection, strengthening and promotion of our important social achievements. The new requirements of the present, higher phase of our development and unfavourable international economic circumstances demand us to solve more difficult tasks. We have a guiding idea, Marxism-Leninism, a tested policy, a well-founded socialist system, and the most important is the confidence between the party and the people. By mobilizing our forces, we complete our tasks and we can assure our friends that the Hungarian People's Republic is advancing towards socialism.

"Hungarian Communists and our people followed a difficult historical way in the past decades. This way has many lessons for us. One of the most important lessons is that life has taught our party and people to account with facts. Starting from reality we have confidence in future. We trust in the strength of our ideas, the efficiency of our socialist system and, first of all, in our people.

"The other source of our confidence is internationalist solidarity. It is a safe support for us that we are advancing together with our great friend, the Soviet Union, and the everlasting Hungarian-Soviet friendship is strengthening and our political, economic and cultural cooperation deepening and expanding year by year.

"As your friend, we also suffered from the great blow of the death of unforgettable Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We welcomed the clear statement of your Central Committee that it continues to follow the Leninist road and policy. Our party and government, the Hungarian people welcome and firmly support the important peace proposals of the Soviet Union. We continue to work together with our Soviet friends and the fraternal Soviet people in the field of bilateral relations as well as in the institutions of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

"I would like to repeat the hearty greetings of our party, government and people on the occasion of the great jubilee. We wish the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the great Soviet people new, great successes in the building of communism and the protection of peace.

"Long live and prosper the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Long live the indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship," stated Janos Kadar in conclusion.

Irish CP Official

LD211944 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Addressing a meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland Michael O'Riordan said:

"We, Irish Communists come from a small island, from a people whose history contains many classic examples of the imperialist technique of 'division and rule.' For instance, whilst the Soviet peoples for the last 60 years have enjoyed the fruits of fraternal unity, the Irish people have been tasting the bitter taste of fratricidal division. You can truly celebrate the December 1922 treaty which set up the USSR, whilst our Irish people have no reason to celebrate the Anglo-Irish treaty of December a year before -- December 1921 -- when a British imposed treaty partitioned the small island of Ireland into two states. From that disastrous treaty has flowed the present cycle of violence in Northern Ireland with its mounting death toll, through shootings by the British forces, communal assassinations and the sacrifice of hunger strikers. As well [as received] the Russian word 'pogrom' is a word that also exists in our peoples historical and indeed contemporary vocabulary."

"I have spoken of the imperialist technique of 'division' -- but none the less imperialism can also hypocritically use a so-called 'union' to advance its interests at the expense of the working people. Take, for instance, the European Economic Community -- the EEC -- the Common Market of European monopoly capitalism -- the so-called Little Europe."

"When we were asked to join the EEC we were told that for Ireland this meant -- 'into Europe-into jobs now'. The Irish have always been in Europe but the experience of monopoly capitalist 'union' has meant for us that our unemployment has more than doubled. In fact, there are now at least 11.5 million people in the EEC who are without work of any kind."

"That is the reality of existing capitalism, of the contrast between the USSR of Soviet socialism and the EEC of Western Europe monopoly capitalism."

Jamaican Party Leader

LD212146 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Addressing a meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR the General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Jamaica Trevor Munroe said:

"Of special significance to us on this historic occasion is the achievement of the Soviet people in eliminating unequalities and discrimination amongst the over 100 different nationalities and ethnic groups which make up the USSR.

In our small country we too have different racial groups and our national motto is 'Out of many, one people'. But despite this motto, the reality is that Black people who make up 90 percent of our people are deeply subject to racial minorities whose superior positions have been inherited from the slave system of 150 years ago and are now buttressed by the [word indistinct] penetration of North American imperialism in our society.

As such, despite being a numerical majority and despite the formal equality proclaimed by bourgeois law, Black people in our society still find their race and culture

demeaned, still find the colour of their skin a disadvantage, still find that they are second class citizens in their own country.

Trevor Munroe said further: "In this situation, we cannot help but recall that pre-Soviet Russia was rampant with the subjections of weaker nationalities and we cannot help but be impressed by the elimination of [words indistinct] and the development of real equality amongst the different nations of the Soviet Union.

Your [word indistinct] confirms decisively the Leninist [words indistinct] with the abolition of imperialism and of capitalism can the foundation be truly laid for the elimination of racism, for the development of brotherhood amongst different peoples.

Be assured that this experience of yours give us Jamaican Communists greater impetus to redouble our efforts to resist the encroachment of imperialism in our country, to raise even higher our struggle to defeat imperialism, to advance economic independence, to eliminate racism, to deepen democracy and to bring social progress to our people.

Moldavian Party Leader

LD221356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Semen Kuzmich Grossu, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Respected comrades, just 6 decades ago mankind heard for the first time the words which are full of profound meaning: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which marked the birth of a new type of state, free of all violence, exploitation and slavery. Today the land of the soviets stands before the whole world as a mighty power embodying the grandeur of social justice and true friendship, fraternity and cooperation between peoples, as an unfading beacon of peace, democracy and progress, as a state confidently advancing along the road to communism.

The historic significance of the formation of the USSR, the building of developed socialism in our country and the greatness of the socioeconomic and cultural feats of all the Soviet peoples were discussed very fully and movingly in the report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We all listened to his report with great attention, understandable emotion and legitimate pride in our party and the Soviet people and in our socialist fatherland. [applause]

An outstanding example of the victory of the Leninist nationalities policy, convincing evidence of the genuine triumph of friendship, fraternity and the mighty transformative power of socialism can be seen in the Moldavian SSR, equal among equals, in the bright constellation of fraternal Soviet republics. The Moldavian people whose life in the past was so poor in sunshine and joy and so rich in grief and suffering threw off -- thanks to the unity with the Russian proletariat -- all oppressors.

Having created a socialist statehood the Moldavian SSR accomplished epoch-making transformations in all spheres of socioeconomic life. In a historically short period with the labor of the working people of the republic, with their will and energy, multiplied by the fraternal mutual assistance of all Soviet peoples -- first and foremost the Great Russian people -- there was a powerful industry created in the region. The volume of industrial production, in comparison with the 1940's, has increased 56 times over, and in comparison with 1922 by nearly 1,000 times over.

Today, here in the Kremlin, at the solemn session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, a new glorious chapter is being started in the annals of the USSR. Our multinational state is entering the 7th decade of its socialist development, which is illuminated by the bright light of the 26th CPSU Congress announcing an extensive program for the further progress of the country along the road leading to the luminous horizons of communism.

The working people of Soviet Moldavia, faithful to the Leninist behests, assure their native party and all fraternal peoples that they will continue in the future to support friendship and fraternity, to bear high the banner of socialist internationalism; they will fight selflessly to implement the party plan, and to multiply the economic and defense might of our great motherland. [applause]

Armenian CP First Secretary

LD221846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th Anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the glorious jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the USSR is a dear event close to the heart of each of us, a big and joyful event and a significant milestone in the life of all the Soviet people. The 60-year heroic path trodden by our peoples and our unified multinational state is illuminated by the genius of the immortal Lenin. The love of the Soviet people for the great socialist fatherland is inexhaustible, and our pride in its historic achievements and majestic accomplishments, about which the vivid, profoundly argued report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaks so fully and impressively, is immense.

Today Armenia [applause], Soviet Armenia is today a highly developed, flourishing republic in all respects. All of new, socialist Armenia is the result of the wise leadership of the party, the implementation of its nationalities policy, the selfless labor of our people, and of the common joint labor of the Soviet peoples. At all stages of socialist and communist construction we have always been and are being given the help of all fraternal republics and peoples, and primarily that of the great Russian people. [applause]

The internationalist feat of the Russian people and their working class, the great feat performed for all peoples, will never fade away from the people's memory. The fact that Soviet Russia, which itself was experiencing incredible difficulties, fraternally shared all that it had, consciously depriving itself of a great deal, helped the young Soviet Armenia and other republics to build a new life and to transform the face of their native land.

The peoples of the former Tsarist Russia who entered the 20th century oppressed and without rights, economically backward, are approaching the 21st century with fully flourishing material and spiritual strengths, as thriving socialist peoples, and are advancing forever united by Leninist ties of friendship and fraternity, advancing as a new international community, the Soviet people, toward a fine future with the great ideals of our great communist society.

Today a great feat, a feat for all peoples, for the whole planet, is being performed by the Soviet people, the Soviet Union. Our multinational fatherland, which raised the banner of peace, the banner of socialism, opens up for mankind new horizons of development and progress, new moral values and ideals, and is playing a very great role in world history.

Together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community it is a great champion for and reliable guarantor of peace on earth; it consistently advocates strengthening cohesion and solidarity of revolutionary forces in the world and serves as a mighty bulwark in the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence.

In close cohesion with the cherished Communist Party, the workers and people of Soviet Armenia endorse with all their hearts and minds its wise domestic and foreign policy. On this day of the glorious jubilee of the motherland they assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, and the Central Committee's Politburo, that they will continue to preserve as sacred and to strengthen tirelessly the international friendship and fraternity of Soviet peoples, and will devote their inspired labor, knowledge and energy to the great struggle, for the complete triumph of communist ideals, and will bear high the banner of Lenin, the banner of October.

Long live our beloved fatherland, the USSR. Glory to our great Leninist Communist Party! [applause]

Tajik Party Chief

LD221414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Rakhman N. Habiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the 22 December Kremlin meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed foreign guests! Yesterday (?and today) many warm and moving words have been heard from this lofty rostrum addressed to our great motherland, the Communist Party and to the heroic Soviet people. These words evoke a feeling of limitless pride in the native fatherland. Please allow our delegation on behalf of the communists and all working people of Tajikistan to warmly greet those taking part in the solemn session on the glorious 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause] We have brought to you feelings of fraternal love and friendship, and the warmth of our hearts. [applause]

The grateful Tajik people, together with all peoples of the country of the Soviets, on this remarkable day turns its gaze to you, our elder brother and faithful friend, Great Russia. [applause]

Be well and flourish for our common joy and happiness, beautiful Moscow, capital of the great, unbreakable Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! [applause] General rejoicing, and an atmosphere of genuine inspiration, reigns everywhere these days. Tajikistan's working people are also gripped by the rejoicing. The unanimous support for the peace-loving home and foreign policy of the CPSU, a creative and business-like mood among Soviet people are profoundly in accord with the scale and significance of the historic achievements and the majestic prospects of the country of the Soviets. These achievements and prospects were spoken of so remarkably and impressively in the report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Once again the whole world has heard the convincing words of our party about the triumph of the socialist order and the Leninist nationalities policy, about the country which is building communism and bearing high the banner of peace and social progress.

Today, when joy has come to every Soviet home, the Tajik people, together with all its fraternal peoples, feels profoundly the majesty of the path that has been trod. In unified, mighty union the Tajik people have acquired powerful wings for a rapid takeoff from feudalism toward developed socialism, from lack of rights and poverty to national renaissance, from backwardness in economic and cultural life to the heights of the very latest achievements. We well understand that the Tajik people owe all their successes to the victory of the Great October, to the Leninist nationalities policy of the Communist Party, and to fraternal friendship and mutual aid, and first and foremost to the Great Russian people. [applause]

The years of joint struggle for the triumph of socialist ideals have for us been a school of revolutionary courage, persistence, ideological maturity and fraternal friendship. Everything Soviet people have is shared: one state, the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; one leading and organizing force, the party of Lenin; one ideology, Marxism-Leninism, and a unified, bright aim -- the construction of communism. [applause]

On the day of such a great celebration, we assure the Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and our own Soviet Government that the Communists and all working people of Tajikistan will move their ranks even closer around their own Communist Party. Under its tried and tested leadership, they will continue firmly and unswervingly to go toward the cherished aim indicated by Lenin's genius and illuminated by the light of the October, the glittering heights of communism. [applause]

Military Delegation

LD221516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1118 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Unscheduled bulletin]

[Excerpts] This is the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. A delegation of the USSR Armed Forces has arrived to greet the participants in the solemn session. Infantry and artillerymen, soldiers from missile and tank units, sailors and airmen have entered the hall with measured step. They are the sons of the fraternal people of our country, representatives of all republics, of 50 nations and ethnic groups. Many of them are wearing medals for excellent service. Major General (Kolylov), commander of a tank division addressed the meeting.

[Begin recording] Dear comrades! During these memorable days when the Soviet people are solemnly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the world's first united, socialist state of many nations -- please accept our burning militant greetings coming from the depths of a soldier's heart. [applause] We express feelings of very deep respect and gratitude to the veterans of the revolution, to the veterans of war and labor, to all those who created, strengthened and defended the Soviet state. By the example of their lives and selfless service to the socialist fatherland we learn limitless loyalty to the motherland, to the party and to the people. [applause] The entire history of the country of the soviets is the triumph of the immortal Leninist ideas and a shining manifestation of the great vital strength of socialism and the inviolable cohesion and fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Under the leadership of the Leninist party the working people of our country are successfully overcoming [words indistinct] difficulties. In a short period they have achieved remarkable successes in the construction of a new society. The construction of developed socialism has been a great gain for all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR. The new Soviet Constitution has become the genuine manifestation of developed socialism. In the struggle for the assertion of communist ideals the international fraternity of the working people was born and hardened. Soviet people have become convinced by their own experience that rallying together multiplies their strength. This was made particularly clear during the stern years of the Great Patriotic War. The sons and daughters of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR rose together to defend their motherland. They displayed an unbendable will for victory and heroism.

As Vladimir Ilich Lenin predicted, internationalism has become the mighty strength of our fatherland and an inexhaustible source of military valor and glory.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society, and the friendship of the peoples have been one of the deciding factors in our great victory. Today, the economic and scientific potential of the Soviet Union is mighty as never before. The defense capability of the Soviet Union is strong as never before, and do not let the present lovers of military adventures forget this. [applause]

The Soviet people are working with inspiration on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Communist Party is firmly and consistently implementing Lenin's policy of peaceful cooperation and equality in international relations for ensuring the security of the peoples. The peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union are actively supported by the fraternal countries of socialism. They find understanding and support among all the progressive people of the world. Soviet soldiers are profoundly aware of the complexity of the present international situation, the danger of the unending arms race. They well understand that you do not ask the imperialists for peace; it has to be defended. For that reason, the Soviet Armed Forces are displaying the greatest vigilance. Together with the allied armies, they reliably ensure the security of our homeland and the security of the socialist community. They are always ready to give a crushing rebuff to the aggressor. [applause]

Serving today in the ranks of the armed defenders of the socialist fatherland are the sons of all nations and ethnic groups. This is a united, combat family of internationalist patriots. Our Army is inseparably bound with the people, a vertiable school of military skill, courage, patriotism and combat comradliness. [applause]

We are glad to report to you, dear comrades, that the personnel of the Armed Forces worthily greeted the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The combat readiness of the units is being raised unswervingly; field, air and sea training is being perfected. The ranks of those who excel in military and political training are growing. As always, it is the Communists who are moving in the vanguard of military affairs, the reliable bulwark of the commanders and the political organs, the cementing force of military collectives and of the high morale of the servicemen. [applause]

Warmly approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the servicemen of the Army and Navy -- as do the whole Soviet people -- rally even more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. [applause] From this lofty platform we solemnly give the assurance that the party of Lenin, and the Soviet people, can firmly rely upon their sons to carry out their service of honor in the defense of the gains of socialism. [applause]

In the face of this friendly and monolithically cohesive family of the peoples of our country we swear that we will carry out in a sacred way Lenin's behest to always be on the alert. We swear not to spare our strength and if needs be life itself for the defense of the socialist motherland, for the resolute rebuttal of any aggression. We swear: To our great fatherland of many nations, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, glory! To our country's Communist Party, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories, glory! [end recording]

Turkmen CP Leader

LD221802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Mukhamednazar Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, at 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, Esteemed Guests, allow me, on behalf of the Communists of all working people of Soviet Turkmenistan to congratulate you on the great and joyous holiday of our great motherland, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. [applause]

Our holiday demonstrates the truly enviable historic destiny of the great and small Soviet peoples and clearly and convincingly shows how strong and life-giving is the unity of all the nations and ethnic groups of our multinational socialist fatherland. The words of the Soviet Union's national anthem resound solemnly and proudly, speaking of the fact that our international family has been welded together forever by great Russia. Therefore we today again and again address words expressing our sincere gratitude to all our brother peoples and above all to our elder brother, the Great Russian people for their selfless fraternal friendship and help. [applause]

It was with great attention and much joy and pride that we listened to the clear and profoundly substantive report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This presented a panorama of the great achievements of the world's first multinational socialist state accomplished over the 60 years of the USSR's existence under the leadership of the Communist Party; and pointed out the grandiose tasks confronting the Soviet peoples at the present historical stage of construction of communism. Warmly supporting and unanimously approving the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of Soviet Turkmenistan send from the depths of our hearts today words of fervent gratitude to our own Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee for its purposeful and effective action for the well-being and happiness of the working people and for the prosperity of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Estonian CP First Secretary

LD222052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 22 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, today on this great and festive day the machine builders and sailors of Tallinn, the miners of the shale basin, the power and textile workers of Narva, the scientists and students of Tartus, the rural workers, all working people of Soviet Estonia convey to you and through you to all the fraternal peoples the warmest congratulations on the country's jubilee and wishes for fresh and remarkable achievements in the name of our beloved motherland. [applause]

The further back into history the date of the formation of the USSR passes, the greater and the more grand appears before the whole world the Leninist idea, embodied in life, of the unification of socialist republics. The cooperation and mutual aid of the fraternal peoples, their lively contact and friendship appear today so natural and usual that it seems that it cannot be otherwise. During all the years of bourgeous rule the Estonian people conducted a revolutionary struggle for the restoration of Soviet power, for reunion with the Soviet Union. And when in 1940 they overthrew the hateful dictatorship, the working people of Estonia at once stated that they wanted to build a new life in a fraternal union with the other Soviet republics. We have vegitated long in the backyards of imperialist states; we want to come out into the sunny expanses of the Soviet Union -- this is what the deputies of the first people's parliament said, adopting the decision on the accession of Estonia into the structure of the USSR. [applause]

Having entered the united family of the fraternal peoples, the republic found the whole might of the Soviet Union, all of its grandeur and strength.

It is no coincidence that in the hymn of the Estonian SSR there are these words: Estonia has blossomed into happiness and victories. Through their own experience the Estonian people have become convinced that only in unity with the fraternal peoples of the country of the soviets were they able to attain such heights in economic and cultural construction.

The working people of Estonia know well that the work of Moscow and Leningrad machine builders is accumulated in the electric power of the Baltic Estonian GRES, that the famous calico of Krengolmskaya Manufaktura is created from Uzbek cotton. Our fishermen go out to sea in trawlers made by the hands of Ukrainian shipbuilders. The gas workers and oil workers of Siberia, the grain workers of Kazakhstan, the working people of sunny Georgia, all the Soviet peoples make a great contribution to the prosperity of our republic. And for this selfless and generous aid, for their constant support we are immeasurably greatful to the fraternal peoples and, first and foremost, to the Great Russian people. [applause]

Finland's Koivisto

LD221834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by President Mauno Koivisto of Finland at 22 December Kremlin meeting marking 60th anniversary of the USSR -- recorded -- in Finnish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] I am glad, Mauno Koivisto said, on behalf of the government of Finland and of the Finnish people, to congratulate the people of the USSR on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. (?I do so), Mauno Koivisto stressed, thinking highly of the great achievements of the Soviet people in their stubborn and long lasting labor to construct their society. The October Revolution opened up a path toward putting Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas into practice. The nations of Russia gained equal rights and in the first years of Soviet power great steps were taken along the path toward the forming of a (?multinational) state.

Mauno Koivisto went on to say: (?We did not believe) in the future of the new state and considered that it had feet of clay and was doomed to perish. Now no one has such delusions. In the construction of the world's first socialist state over the last 60 years, results have been achieved which evoke general respect. The Soviet state, which was completely isolated in the first years of its existence, has achieved recognition in the international arena as a great power whose voice is listened to and which is respected throughout the world.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently noted that since the first days of Soviet authority our state has invariably expressed its readiness for open and honest cooperation with all countries which reciprocate this. Differences in social systems should not hinder this, and they are not a hinderance where there is good will on both sides.

A wonderful piece of evidence of this, Mauno Koivisto stressed, is in my view provided by relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, two countries with different social orders.

With these thoughts, Mauno Koivisto said in conclusion, I would like once again to wish happiness and success of every kind to the USSR, our good neighbor, which is embarking upon its seventh decade.

Rashidov Address

GF222030 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Report on address by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, at the 21 December Kremlin meeting marking the 60th Anniversary of the USSR]

[Text] The representatives of the nations and other (?peoples) in our eternal homeland have gathered today in the Kremlin Palace, Sharaf Rashidov said. We are observing with great happiness the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union. We are observing in a jubilant and happy way the festive day of this union which, in accordance with the great Lenin's will was established on the basis of [words indistinct] and wishes. Hand in hand, we have walked a path never walked by anyone before. Lenin's glorious party has led us and it continues to do so in complete conference. It pointed out to us the future path, the road of truth, the road of prosperity which is now being taken by millions of people.

Sharaf Rashidov later referred to Uzbekistan's achievements in the economic field. He said: The industrial sector in the republic now produces over 400 times the amount it produced in 1922. Among the products being produced are tractors, cotton harvesting combines, excavators, electric items, textile machine [words indistinct], a powerful aircraft and other products.

Sharaf Rashidov, touching on the subject of the achievements in the agricultural field, said that the share of the farmers in this field is [words indistinct]. He added: as in the past, the republic has succeeded in fulfilling plans regarding production of corn, vegetables, fruits, grapes, [words indistinct]. As for cotton cultivation, this field is developing steadily. Uzbekistan cotton growers have sold 6 million tons of cotton to the state every year for the past 3 years.

Sharaf Rashidov later referred to the fraternal aid the peoples of Russia have been extending to Uzbekistan. He said: Sixty years ago, Russian workers brought [words indistinct] to Bukhara which was capable of (?pumping) water. This was [words indistinct] by the workers of a factory in Russia. Currently, not only the whole of the Bukhara Valley but also the other regions of Uzbekistan are using machinery in irrigation. After the revolution, the construction of a textile factory was constructed in Tashkent. And, when Kolkhozes began to appear in our valleys, the people of Ivanono sent whole families to Uzbekistan -- families which excelled in the field of textiles. As for the [name indistinct] factory workers in Leningrad, they sent a tractor to the Fergana Valley. In fact, this was the first tractor to reach this valley. Currently, Uzbekistan has a significant textile industry. Meanwhile, thousands of tractors produced by the Tashkent tractor factory are working in the fields of the republic. [passage indistinct]

Meanwhile, the Eastern Star, that is to say Tashkent, after being (?rebuilt) after the earthquake is glimmering brilliantly as the symbol of Leninist friendship between the peoples. It is not a coincidence that its corners, squares, avenues, [word indistinct] and its metropolitan station have been given the name of people's friendship and its numerous quarters have been named after the fraternal republics and after their cities.

Sharaf Roshidov later expressed his gratitude to the representatives of Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia for the courageous toil [their] workers have displayed in the construction centers in Uzbekistan.

He concluded: Our country is [word indistinct]. It is experiencing a golden era in its history.

Its life can be calculated in terms of a few decades. However, the courageous working spirit of its peoples is undoubtedly a proof of the [word indistinct] of Marxism-Leninism and of the difference of in character and moral [word indistinct] of the Soviet peoples. The Uzbek workers, just like other Soviet peoples, will consolidate their endeavors to strengthen our homeland's economic and defense capabilities. The Leninist friendship between peoples (?has converted) our indestructable union into one which is sacred.

The participants of the jubilant meeting responded with a long applause to Sharaf Rashidov's remarks.

PCI Leader

LD230234 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- Speaking at a meeting of the working people, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], (Adalberto Minucci) said that the formation of that multinational state had a historic significance. Overcoming backwardness, the peoples of the Soviet Union have reached the forward frontiers of progress of the twentieth century, marked by social and scientific revolution.

All of this would have been impossible, were it not for the great efforts made in the direction pointed out by Lenin to strengthen the solidarity and unity of different peoples, with a profound respect for their national identities, the wealth of national traditions, culture and original values of each.

The ideological and practical heritage of the USSR, the speaker continued, is exerting a profound influence on what is happening outside the Soviet Union. In these past sixty years, there has not been a single example of progress in any part of the world, that did not take account of the experience and ideas that laid the groundwork for the formation of the united Soviet state. Suffice it, for instance, to recall the struggle to liquidate all the colonial empires.

(Adalberto Minucci) further noted that the crisis of world relations, exacerbated by the accelerating arms race, is making the struggle for peace, which increasingly becomes the struggle for preserving humankind, a central issue for all. He spoke about the recent peace march in Italy which passed from the north of the country to the south, to the town of Comiso in Sicily, where a base for new American missiles is to be built next year.

This peace march, the PCI representative said, was a major combative popular manifestation, characterised by impressive participation of youths, women, people of all political and ideological persuasions.

This popular movement underscores the need for an early achievement, at the Vienna and the Geneva talks, of results even of a limited nature but capable of interrupting the arms race which has reached a dangerous level.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING FOREIGN LEADERS

Tikhonov, Mauritian Leader

LD271414 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- A meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and leader of the Mauritius Militant Movement (MMM), prime minister of Mauritius Aneerood Jugnauth, was held in the Kremlin today.

Aneerood Jugnauth attended the celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In the course of a talk Nikolay Tikhonov and Aneerood Jugnauth noted with satisfaction the successful development of friendly relations between the two countries. They declared for further development of the USSR-Mauritius cooperation in various spheres, exchange opinions on a number of topical international problems. [sentence as received]

The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Tikhonov, DPRK's Yi Chong-ok

LD231432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council who heads the DPRK party and government delegation currently in Moscow to participate in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

During the talk, Comrades Tikhonov and Yi Chong-ok noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the two countries in various spheres. They also exchanged views on the prospects for further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Korean cooperation. The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

AUCCTU's Shalayev, SFRY TU Leader

LD221854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0851 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Soviet AUCCTU, today received Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, who is attending the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

During their meeting Shalayev and Nedeljkovic expressed their satisfaction with the present cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet trade unions and explored possibilities for its further development in the interest of the workers and peoples of the two countries.

KKE'S FLORAKIS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD222318 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- The 60 years since the formation of the USSR are a reference point from which one can assess deeper and better the importance of this event of world historic importance, a press conference here today was told by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Kharilaos Florakis. Socialism alone is capable of solving correctly such an important and complex problem as the nationalities problem, he stressed. We see how more than a hundred peoples and nationalities are living in peace and friendship in the USSR, successfully developing their economy and culture in a harmonious union.

The formation of the USSR, [and] its further development has determined to this or that extent the destiny of other peoples, Florakis went on. The force of example of the Soviet Union is great and helps the peoples in their struggle for social and economic progress. We in Greece feel this beneficial influence.

Then Florakis answered questions. He stressed in particular that the lessening of international tension is being obstructed by imperialist circles, first of all those of the United States. By their reckless policy they can set fire to the world if their hand is not stayed in time. But there exist forces capable of doing this. This are [as received] the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the broad world-wide movement for peace.

Touching on the situation in Greece Florakis noted that it is now living through a deep economic crisis. Unemployment has reached 8 percent while the rate of inflation exceeds 20 percent. The membership of Greece in NATO has brought the Greek people only calamities. Were a referendum now held in Greece on the liquidation of American bases and the withdrawal of Greece from NATO 90 percent of the population would have spoken out in favour of this. For us Greeks, Florakis stressed, continuation of the struggle against American bases and for removing American nuclear weapons from Greek territory is a top-priority task.

SED'S BAUER ADDRESSES RALLY IN LENINGRAD

LD230006 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- It is thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution and the existence of the Soviet Union that mankind has begun its transition from capitalism to socialism, Ronald Bauer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and member of the editorial board of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, has said at a rally of the working people in Leningrad.

It was thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution and the existence of the Soviet Union that the colonial system disintegrated and that a multitude of sovereign states in Asia, Africa and Latin America emerged, Ronald Bauer noted. It is thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution and the existence of the Soviet Union that the communist movement has become the most influential political and ideological force on the international scene nowadays. Under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin the working class of Russia established the first party of a new type. The CPSU and the Soviet people blazed the trail to socialism, freedom and equality between people.

The Soviet Government was the first in world history to make the policy of peace and security the supreme principle of its foreign policy.

The USSR is the first state in which hundreds of different nations and nationalities live under conditions of complete equality and work together in peace and friendship, Ronald Bauer said.

In this way the Leninist party, the USSR and its citizens have become the pioneers of the social progress of mankind. For 60 years they have been marching forward. They have coped with many complex problems and tasks and achieved unheard-of advances in every field of life. Having built a developed socialist society, the Soviet people have amassed invaluable experience which is of vast importance to world socialism and to the future of our civilisation. It is this fact that explains the great attractive force of the October Revolution and the Soviet Union and this force keeps growing. The USSR and other socialist countries have long eradicated the more grievous ills of the capitalist past, such as the age-old oppression of man by man, the barbarity of war, class antagonisms, unemployment, national and social discrimination, and many others.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ISSUES AMNESTY DECREE

LD271435 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and guided by the principles of socialist humanism, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has issued an amnesty decree.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decreed to release from punishment those sentenced to a prison term of up to five years inclusive or to punishment which does not involve imprisonment: persons who took part in combat actions in defending Soviet motherland, persons, bearers of orders and medals of the USSR, women. [sentence as received]

All prison terms regardless of length will be lifted for convicted women with children under age, and also pregnant women, men above the age of 60 and women above the age of 55, invalids.

The amnesty does not apply to persons convicted of particularly dangerous crimes against state, especially dangerous recidivists convicted, specifically, for the following crimes: premeditated murder, intentional infliction of serious bodily injury, assaults upon the life of a militia man or a public order volunteer, rape under aggravating circumstances, robbery, pillage, embezzlement of state or public property on a large scale, speculation under aggravating circumstances, theft of fire arms, ammunition or explosives, acceptance of a bribe, bribery or mediation in bribery, especially malicious hoologanism.

FORMER PROPAGANDA CHIEF NAMED ENVOY TO ROMANIA

LD261026 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov has been appointed the Soviet Union's ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov was born in 1928. For a long time he held posts of responsibility in the Young Communist League and the party.

In 1964-1968 Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov was secretary of the Chelyabinsk regional party committee and in 1968-1977 first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League. From 1977 to 1982 Tyazhelnikov was head of the department of propaganda at the CPSU Central Committee.

Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRAVDA URGES ATTENTION TO WORKERS' LETTERS

'Immutable Law'

LD280704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 Dec 82

[From the "Central Press Review"]

[Text] PRAVDA's leading article today is entitled: Letters From the Working People. Steadily following Leninist traditions, it states, the Communist Party devoted unweakened attention to verbal and written appeals from citizens, regarding them as effective expressions of public opinion.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee recently reviewed the matter of letters from the working people received by the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium over the recent period. Timely and efficient reaction to critical signals having important public significance should become an immutable law for each party committee, ministry and department collegium, PRAVDA points out. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are called upon to systematically monitor the examination of letters in institutions and organizations and to regularly discuss problems relating to this at plenums and sittings of their bureaus.

Incidents of lack of objectivity in examining complaints, attempts to suppress criticism, persecution of authors of letters and any manifestations of bureaucratism, red tape and lack of principle must be decisively nipped in the bud; responsible persons who are most of all concerned with respect for their rank [chest mundira] must be strictly made to answer. It is the duty of heads of party, local authority and economic organs to show a personal example of a careful, genuinely party attitude toward letters from working people and toward their inquiries and needs.

'Communists' Vanguard Role'

PM241617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Proposals at Meetings"]

[Excerpt] At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that there are numerous examples of creative work and of a truly proprietorial attitude to ward public property in our country. Unfortunately, however, this experience is sometimes not disseminated as it should be; yet frequently no particular expense is involved.

Party committees and bureaus are now faced with the important task of ensuring that not a single good idea or initiative, not a single valuable proposal or criticism remains, as they say, merely on paper. Some of them require urgent action, while others are of a long-term nature. In either case, however, there must be strict party control and an efficient system enabling plans to be carried out to the letter.

The Moscow city party organization has amassed valuable experience of dealing with criticisms and proposals. More than 240,000 proposals have been made there in the course of reports and elections. They have been logged and categorized. The capital's gorkom, raykoms and primary party organizations have drawn up plans for implementing them, specifying the deadlines and those responsible for ensuring that this is done. Communists are regularly briefed on progress to date at plenums and party meetings. More than half of the proposals have already been implemented.

But this is not done everywhere. Discussions at meetings sometimes remain mere discussions. Some committees draw up plans of action and leave it at that. Speaking in the debate at a party report and election meeting held in the metal structures shop of the Parkhomenko plant in Voroshilovgrad, veteran of labor and Communist G. Strekalov described the poor performance of urban transport and the enterprise's canteen. This was also raised at a report and election meeting last year but the situation has not changed. The city streetcar and trolleybus administration has made no response whatever to Communists' signals. The party committee and plant leadership have also remained indifferent to them. People are still arriving late for the morning shift as a result of transport deficiencies and losing time standing in line in the canteen.

Party committees must not allow proposals and criticisms to be dealt with in a formalistic manner and must be firm with those who fail to respond to them and try to duck thorny issues raised by Communists.

Problems raised at report and election meetings must be returned to again and again in an effort to ensure their solution. Every monitoring and verification procedure in party organizations' arsenal must be directed toward this end and be used persistently and purposefully to achieve tangible results. To give an example, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee's practice of examining at plenums reports from republic ministries and departments on their response to criticisms and proposals submitted to them deserves attention.

The second year of the current 5-year plan is drawing to a close. The successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation will enable a firm foundation to be built for work in the coming year. The proposals and businesslike remarks made by Communists in the course of report and election meetings are contributing to this. The task now is to ensure that they are implemented more vigorously and help to further improve the style and methods of party work, promote progressive experience and increase the Communists' vanguard role in ensuring the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

IZVESTIYA ON FAILURES IN LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM241557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed article under the "Theme of the Day" rubric: "Be Implacable Toward Violators of Discipline"]

[Text] Our motherland is a state of working people. The USSR Constitution, the country's fundamental law, says: "Conscientious labor in the chosen sphere of socially useful activity and observance of labor discipline are the duty and matter of honor of every able-bodied USSR citizen. Deviation from socially useful labor is incompatible with the principles of socialist society." Honest, conscientious labor is the vital requirement of the overwhelming majority of Soviet people and the main criterion of the value of a member of society.

We have always held working people in high esteem. The best workers, kolkhoz members and employees are elected as soviet deputies at all levels right up to that of the USSR Supreme Soviet; for creative contributions to the development of production, innovators are awarded Lenin and state prizes, pacemakers are emulated, their initiatives receive party and state support and become the property of a sector and then of the entire country.

The overwhelming majority of our country's workers, kolkhoz members and employees work conscientiously in an effort to make their contribution to the common cause with the maximum efficiency. Slackers, shirkers, parasites, drunkards and violators of labor discipline and social order are all the more unacceptable against this backdrop. It was with complete understanding and approval that Soviet people greeted the words of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that all violations of discipline should be combatted resolutely: Poor work, idleness and irresponsibility are bound to have the most direct and irreversible effect on workers' material reward, work status and moral authority.

Having examined the question of working people's letters received recently at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo drew attention to working people's proposals aimed at improving labor organization and the struggle for economy, thrift and a proprietorial regard for social property. "Rightly are questions posed," the document says, "on the need for the strict observance of party and government demands to strengthen state, labor and production discipline and to vigorously apply legal and social measures of influence against violators of those demands."

Glory and honor to conscientious workers. Implacability to slackers, drifters and idlers. Such is the requirement of the day. Consistency and firmness must be shown here. Unfortunately, there are still those workers who exploit the rights granted them by our laws and exploit their benefits and privileges and forget about the obligations their jobs entail, their duty and their responsibility for the task in hand. It is also still the case that others readily utter the right slogans, the lofty words about duty and obligations but do not back up their words with work. After all, words are only of value when carried into effect.

Our implacability toward slackers, drifters, drunkards and shirkers must be incorporated in quite real, specific actions. Soviet labor law is the great gain of socialism; it guarantees people work and choice of profession. These are broad rights unavailable to working people in a society where man exploits man. But no right can exist without obligations. Social property, the country's wealth and thus the material prosperity of each Soviet family, too, are attained by a sole means -- by work. But why do some people then forget to be implacable when they encounter instances of negligence, slackness and neglect of one's duty?

The code of labor laws clearly lays down a succession of penalties. Unfortunately, minor violations of discipline at work in many instances are treated too leniently. Lateness, absence without leave and the slipshod fulfillment of assignments often entail just a slight verbal rebuke. However, lateness and absence disorganize the work of the collective and reflect on the work of one's partners and comrades. That is no mere trifle. Penalties for such violations are indeed provided for by the code of labor laws. But some leaders are tolerant toward such instances and when a flagrant violation occurs they resort to extreme measures -- dismissal. Often their actions are illegal.

It is connivance at "trifles" that produces shirkers and slackers and encourages such totally unacceptable phenomena as drinking at work and it is indulgence that gives rise to workers who ignore the foreman's instructions at work, effectively do nothing and disrupt targets.

Measures of social influence must also be applied equally consistently to such people. Sometimes educational measures are perceived merely as persuasion and as attempts to shame the negligent. However, collectives are authorized to deprive such workers of a series of very tangible benefits: relegation to the end of the apartment waiting list, refusal to grant leave in summer, deprivation of bonuses and so forth. Such measures are applied vigorously in many collectives and yield results. But in a number of cases people tend to "look into the situation," "give final warnings" and "heed promises." Given such all-forgivingness, how can you speak of implacability and resolute struggle against slackers and parasites who are workers in name only?

The management and the public cannot and must not ignore any instance of violation of labor and production discipline. Groups of deputies working in the production sphere must have their say here. Much can also be done by the soviets' standing commissions: Their attention should be fixed on order and good production organization.

Discipline is the fundamental basis of the precise functioning of enterprises, establishments and organizations. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans depend on enthisiasm, selflessness and creative fervor -- the experience of pacemakers attests to this. But that same experience indicates that labor achievements and triumphs are only possible with absolute discipline, strict order and precise organization.

JOURNALIST ON 'SKILLFUL' CRITICISM'S VALUE

PM241311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by V. Drozd, correspondent of the newspaper RADYANSKA UKRAINA: "Criticism... as a Makeweight"]

[Text] Kiev -- N. Nevmerzhitskiy, chairman of the XXI Syezda KPSS Kolkhoz, in Kherson Oblast, was invited to a Genicheskiy Raykom Bureau session. A raykom commission had worked at the farm beforehand and Nikolay Aleksandrovich knew that he would have to be answerable for several violations of financial discipline. But that was not the only thing discussed.

The party committee analyzed his work style in depth. What transpired? Formerly N. Nevmerzhitskiy had worked as chief engineer on the 60-Letiye Velkikoy Oktyabrskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Revolyutsii Kolkhoz. He had given the best possible account of himself.

He had received good training from the experienced leader D. Fokin. In his new post as kolkhoz chairman he also set to work ardently and vigorously, something which he was not averse to flaunting at times. It was no accident that the kolkhoz members told the commission members: "Our chairman likes to do everything with his own two hands." He took on too much, involuntarily usurping other leaders and specialists and fettering their independence and initiative. Because of that the chairman had no time left to deliver a report or interest himself in the villagers' needs.

Nor did N. Nevmerzhitskiy's relations with the party committee secretary proceed as they should. But the communists did not manage to suggest to the leader in time how he should act. Briefly, the atmosphere on the farm was not of the best.

This was discussed exactingly at the raykom.

"We strove to ensure that N. Nevmerzhitskiy derived a useful lesson from the criticism," I. Yudin, first secretary of the Genicheskiy Raykom, notes. "In fact, not just Nevmerzhitskiy; we also analyzed the style of several other leaders and the effectiveness of control by the primary party organizations. All this exerted positive influence on matters."

They did not limit themselves to discussion alone. After that I. Yudin and other raykom workers visited the farm frequently. The experienced and authoritative chairman D. Fokin dropped in on his pupil more frequently. Advice was given and Nevmerzhitskiy was set on the right road. Gradually Nevmerzhitskiy's work style improved.

"I remembered that talk at the raykom," Nikolay Aleksandrovich remembers now. "I am grateful to my comrades for their exactingness and well-intentioned prompting."

This admission reminded me of yet another instance; but on that occasion criticism in the raykom had a different impact on a person.

...The kolkhoz chairman did not conceal his annoyance. Throughout the long journey from the rayon center to the village he was either silent or answered by questions abruptly and briefly. He had taken hard the dressing-down he had received at the conference from the party raykom first secretary.

"It was painful to hear," the chairman admitted. "After all, I had only just taken on the farm. I had not had time to get to know even the specialists properly. But accusations were made which cannot be justified even after a whole year...."

You can understand and sympathize with a person's bitterness. He had readily accepted the offer that he take charge of the farm. He was not afraid of this difficult, but very promising, task. On the contrary, he was attracted by the opportunity to put himself to the test. But the "stream" of criticism which began to descend on him at almost every conference in the rayon perplexed him. He expected anything at first, but not accusations....

I recently asked the first secretary about the fate of that leader. "He did not justify our hopes; he is working elsewhere," I heard in reply.

Why did a promising leader not "work out?" I think primarily because instead of the comradely aid he particularly needed, the man was tormented by fault-finding and unjustified criticism. It began with a rapporteur needing a critical example, so they "tacked" this kolkhoz and its chairman onto the list of examples already available, for the purpose of greater cogency. They travelled the same path a second and a third time. They levelled criticism for the person's own good, so to speak. Never mind, they said, he will be all the better for it. But criticism "as a makeweight" ["cherez zapyatuyu"] undermined the man's faith in his own capabilities.

It is well known that V.I. Lenin, in sharply opposing any attempt to keep shortcomings quiet and demanding that people should "not be afraid to reveal errors and incapacity," had in mind primarily criticism and actions which "are valuable only because and only inasmuch as they move matters forward and not back..., only in as much as they rally people ideologically, without belittling, corrupting or weakening."

Do critical comments in reports which one hears at conferences, party raykom plenums and aktiv meetings always accord with this requirement? Unfortunately, not always. Sometimes verbal punches are delivered with unusual facility. Since such criticism contains no analysis, its benefit is slight. It is no accident that some leaders turn a deaf ear to it. Others calculate the number of "positions" (this expression has even appeared) on which the farm has been criticized in a report. The thrust of criticism in this case is replaced by absurd arithmetic: how many times a particular leader has been "hit." Such criticism leads to formalism.

For instance, the Skvirskiy Raykom once approved the experience of the Vatutin Kolkhoz party organization. Its work in placing and educating Communists was held up as an example to others. Having reported this to the rayon party conference delegates, party raykom First Secretary S. Gritsay subjected the party organization of the same farm to sharp criticism a few minutes later for...the unsatisfactory placement of Communists and its weak influence on affairs on the farm and grave blunders in work with middle echelon cadres. The assessments of the work of the Communists of the Kirov Kolkhoz, the XX Syezd KPSS and Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhozes and other farms underwent the same metamorphosis in the report, and without convincing proof or arguments. Why did the raykom resort to this? Simply because they needed critical examples.

The critical arrows loosed in abundance by this party raykom create an atmosphere of nervousness and uncertainty in the rayon and dull people's interest in their work. It is no accident that in the past 2 years alone over half the farm leaders and almost the same number of specialists and primary party organization secretaries have been replaced in the rayon. Leaders of lower "rank" follow the first secretary's example. It is not for nothing that every other letter from the rayon to the party obkom is about the leaders' rudeness and their lack of attention toward people's needs.

It was all the more gratifying to encounter in the same Kiev Oblast a different attitude toward critical words. I once talked about this with V. Sinko, first secretary of the Baryshnevskiy Raykom.

We invariably criticize comrades if we know that they could do more than they have done," Vasiliy Danilovich said.

"We note without fail: What in this instance is the party committee's degree of responsibility for the prevailing situation? Even if something is still not going right for someone in the collective we try to teach him on the basis of concrete examples and the best experience."

For V. Sinko this is not simply a fine phrase. It is his work style. He began it here, in Kiev Oblast, in Makarovskiy Rayon. Whatever he worked as -- a veterinarian, kolkhoz chairman or rayispolkom chairman -- he always learned from people. Vasiliy Danilovich has left behind favorable memories of himself in Polesskiy Rayon, where he worked for several years as party raykom first secretary. V. Sinko has left behind similar memories in Baryshevka. Now he has been promoted to leading work in Kiev.

Criticism is a tested method of improving matters. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum pointed to the need to enhance organization and discipline and step up the struggle against thriftlessness. It is precisely concern for the matter which should imbue criticism, and not the desire for superficial effect.

"You could institute 'dual accounting,'" a raykom secretary I know complained. "One set of protocols for work, another for the checkers. After all some of them, without visiting a single party organization, find enough 'swindlers' to last rapporteurs for years."

The following also happens: At a party committee plenum or conference the rapporteur names the leading workers and criticizes the laggards. But he does not provide an analysis of their experience.

I once wondered why this was. "People know about their experience anyway," I was told. A strange explanation. After all, if the rapporteur had dwelled in more detail on specific experience accumulated by a particular collective, it would be useful for many people: for some to stop them from becoming conceited, for others to see better the direction of their advance.

Yes, a word of criticism is a keen word with special power to influence. That is why it should be wielded skillfully.

LEADERS SIGN LEADING ACTOR'S OBITUARY

OW240816 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 December in its Morning Edition on page 8 carries an obituary on the death of prominent actor Boris Aleksandrovich Smirnov. The obituary was signed by the following:

"V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, R.F. Dementyeva, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, V.F. Promyslov, F.T. Yermash, V.I. Kochemasov, L.A. Kulidzhanov, T.N. Khrennikov, V.S. Anurov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, M.P. Bolduman, I.P. Vladimirov, A.P. Georgiyevskaya, A.A. Goncharov, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, A.P. Zuyeva, Yu.S. Melentyev, M.V. Pashkov, B.Ya. Petker, N.A. Ponomarev, A.A. Popov, M.I. Prudkin, A.M. Roganov, A.V. Romanov, Ye.R. Simonov, I.M. Smoktunovskiy, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, M.I. Tsarev."

ESTONIAN SINGER ARRESTED TRYING TO FLEE TO FINLAND

PM221231 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 Dec 82 p 5

[Jueri Lina report: "Soviet Union: Estonian Singer Arrested"]

[Text] The well-known Estonian singer and composer Tarmo Urb, was arrested a few days ago when attempting to cross the border from the Soviet Union into Finland illegally.

The report comes from his former wife, Daniela Mazeppa, who is an Italian citizen and now lives in Italy. According to Mazeppa, Urb is in a KGB prison in Petrozavodsk in Karelia and risks a 3-year sentence in a labor camp.

Tarmo Urb married Daniela Mazeppa in 1979 and applied for an exist visa at the same time. He was refused, and this led to the couple's decision to seek a divorce.

However, since then Urb has made desperate attempts to leave the Soviet Union and he obviously saw the possibility of fleeing over the border into Finland as his last chance. However, he was arrested by the border police, which is under the control of the KGB.

In recent years Tarmo Urb has had great difficulty working in Estonia. However, some of his work has been smuggled out and an LP with some of his ballads has been released in Sweden.

Several Estonians find themselves in the same difficult position as Urb. Reliable information indicates that in recent months around 200 people have been refused exist visas.

They include Aare Vallistu, whose case has even been raised in the U.S. Congress. He is married to a Finn who lives in Sweden. He has been excluded from a high school and now works as a bus driver in Tallinn.

Another case is that of artist Annes Hermann-Enehielm who married a Swedish-speaking Finn in June 1979. Three months after the marriage took place he was accused of being a conscientious objecter and was sentenced to 1 and 1/2 years in a labor camp.

Others who have been prevented from leaving Estonia and the Soviet Union are three popular rock musicians: Tonu Aare, Andres Poldroo and Heigo Mirka.

NEW MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES IN KIRGHIZIA

WA211200 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 8 December, page 1, reports that Shakira Baygaziyevna Aldasheva was appointed minister of consumer services of the Kirghiz SSR by decree of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet. The decree was dated 7 December 1982 and was signed by T. Koshoyev, Presidium chairman and by S. Omurkulova, Presidium secretary.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES, SPEECHES REPORTED

Romanov Inspects Vessel

LD062210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Editorial Report] The new cargo vessel "60th Anniversary of the USSR" has been handed over to the Azov shipping line at the Leningrad Zhdanov shipyard one month ahead of schedule. A correspondent interviews an unidentified official at the shipyard who says the ship is the first of a modernized type -- its length increased by 20 meters on the advice of shipyard designers. Trials have shown that the vessel's maneuverability and speed have not suffered from the improved design. Freight capacity has been increased by 20 percent, allowing for about 30 extra containers of international standard size to be accommodated.

The correspondent then asks an unidentified person about the ship's program. He says it will travel from the Baltic to the Red Sea in the extra month gained.

The ship was examined today by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. Romanov is shown inspecting the ship.

Romanov at Soviet Session

LD062100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] A session of the Leningrad Soviet today discussed and confirmed a plan for the complex economic and social development of Leningrad for 1983. The deputies who spoke at the session talked about how the local soviets will solve the tasks set by the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. There was discussion of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and of a more economic use of material and labor resources.

A wide program for raising further the material and cultural level of Leningraders will be carried out. Residential housing with a total area of approximately 2 million square meters, some 40 schools, professional and technical colleges and preschool establishments, new hospitals, polyclinics and public catering enterprises are to be constructed.

Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

Solomentsev With RSFSR Group

LD062106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting with a delegation of the Russian Federation was held today at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers. Representatives of the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and autonomous oblasts and okrugs were warmly welcomed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He reported that the workers of the Russian Federation are meeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR with a great upsurge, and told of their ardent desire to respond with new achievements to the decisions of the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was present at the meeting.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Funeral

PM101617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "On His Last Journey"]

[Text] Kiev, 3 Dec -- Today Kiev's working people accompanied Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania, on his last journey. The hall where the coffin containing the body of the deceased stood was in funeral attire. There were many wreaths in the hall. There was a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers. On a piece of red velvet were the awards which marked V.I. Drozdenko's services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

An honour guard wad formed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the republic. A funeral meeting was held in the cemetery where V.I. Drozdenko was buried.

Grishin at Conference

PM230913 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Developing Subsidiary Farms"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party, soviet and economic workers on the question of the further development of the subsidiary farms of the city's enterprises and organizations in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was opened by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov. B.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the report. The conference was addressed by G.A. Utochkina, director of the Babayev confectionery factory; V.P. Sladkov, director of the Ministry of Civil Aviation's No 400 plant; M. A. Osipov, chairman of the Kiyevskiy Rayispolkom; Yu.I. Ryabkova, secretary of the party committee of the second clock and watch plant; A.I. Kudin, director of the Moscow regional administration of power system management central mechanical repair plant, and others.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the work of the conference were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.T. Shamonin, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; and V.I. Konstantinov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work department.

Romanov Report to Obkom Plenum

LD032212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of November 1982 and the tasks of the Leningrad party organization in the implementation of its decisions were discussed today at the Leningrad Obkom plenum. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, delivered a report. Examining methods of increasing the contribution by the people of Leningrad toward resolving extremely important national economic tasks, the plenum participants focused their main attention on an analysis of accumulated experience and on problems that have not yet been resolved.

The Leningrad party organization is performing multifaceted work on increasing scientific-technical progress. However, the existing possibilities are far from being fully used. It is a question of the further expansion of the scale of developments, of the mastering of serial production of high-production equipment, the raising of the technical level, the equipping of enterprises, a fuller use of the scientific-technical potential of Leningrad industry. The question of the implementation of the USSR Food Program occupied a large place in the report and in the speeches.

Romanov at Subway Opening

PM241627 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 7 November a page 1 publishes a LENTASS report entitled "From 'Petrogradskaya' to 'Udelnaya'". It states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, attended a ceremonial meeting" held 6 November at Udelnaya Station to mark the opening of a new subway line, and that he "cordially congratulated the subway construction workers."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-24 DEC

LD250122 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 20 through 24 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 December

Farms of the Kirghizia are carrying out mass feeding of the winter grain crop with general fertilizer. There are almost 280,000 hectares to be treated. Experience shows that this will provide an additional harvest of up to 5 quintals per hectare. Organic fertilizers are also being added to the soil, and more than 4 million tons have already been laid. (1430 GMT)

21 December

Farmers of east Kazakhstan have become the first in the republic to complete seed cleaning. More than 80 percent of the seeds are of first or second class. They will be used in the spring sowing. (0700 GMT)

22 December

Kazakhstan's farms have prepared 3,126,000 tons of seeds for grain crops for spring sowing. Over 5 million hectares of fields -- the plan envisages 3.5 million hectares -- will be taken up next spring by the new promising varieties of strong and hard wheats, such as Omskaya-9, Tselinnaya-21 and Almaz. (0100 GMT)

23 December

Farms of the Volga Region in Kuybyshev Oblast have completed the preparation of seeds for spring sowing. Kuybyshev farmers have given particular attention to new, promising seed types, which yield good shoots in dry regions. Among them are the hard spring wheat Bezenchukskaya-139 and Saratovskaya-46, the Donetakiy-8 type of barley and the Mirnyy oats and many others. They will occupy over half of the grain field area. In Bashkiriya a new type of corn has been produced for the first time in Uzbekistan. It is capable of yielding two crops of grain every season. Tests have shown that each hectare sown to such corn yields 100 quintals of grain, and as much again after repeat sowing in autumn. The new type of corn, called the Uzbeksaya Skorospelaya, will occupy a significant area on farms of Tashkent and other oblasts in spring. (1630 GMT)

FERTILIZER USE, HARVEST 'SHORTFALL' VIEWED

PM231151 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 8 December carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article entitled "Foundations of Fertility" by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences V. Vasilyev. After outlining measures for the optimum application of various fertilizers, Vasilyev criticizes "poor storage" and a shortage of equipment for shortfalls in the production and application of organic fertilizers in some areas. He blames failures in the planning of stockraising complexes for the wastage of manure and for "tremendous" costs in fertilizer shipment, and sees the reason for a "great" harvest shortfall in problems related to organic fertilizer production and application.